The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6576.—Vol. XL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On Friday, July 1st, at her residence, Richmond, the wife of J. Selkirk, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, June 28th, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Henry Howe, engineer, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Mapstone, gardener, Redfern.

DEATHS.

On the 15th April last, on board the Staghound, at sea, Mr. George Inst, late of the Union Bank, Sydney, and formerly of Leith and Kincardine, Scotland.

On the 4th July, at his residence, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, after a painful illness, Captain Thomas M'Veigh, a native of Newry, Armagh, Ireland, aged 46.

On Tuesday, 5th instant, Mr. William Anderson, age 45, native of Cork, late clerk to Mr. H. Vaughan, King-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP NORTHAM, 1600 tons, 600 horse-power, J. R. STEAD, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 14th JULY, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th June, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 13th July.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A Revised Tariff of Passage Rates and Freight between Sydney and the various ports within the Company's operations, with rates charged from any port to another, has been received by the last mail. The following are the rates from Sydney, for first class passage:—

To Melbourne	...	...	£5 0 0
Kangaroo Island	...	...	20 0 0
King George's Sound	...	...	25 0 0
Mauritius	...	...	50 0 0
Bourbon	...	...	50 0 0
Aden	...	...	70 0 0
Suez	...	...	90 0 0
Alexandria	...	...	100 0 0
Malta	...	...	110 0 0
Marseilles	...	...	115 0 0
Gibraltar	...	...	120 0 0
Southampton	...	...	120 0 0
Galle	...	...	90 0 0
Bombay	...	Rupees	900 0 0
Madras	...	...	1000 0 0
Calcutta	...	...	1000 0 0

Reserved accommodation as per agreement.

The rates of freight are—

Gold to Mauritius, Ceylon, India, Straits, China, the Mediterranean, and England, inclusive of Egyptian transit duty 1 per cent.

And to Australian ports at local rates.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, 26th May, 1859.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—Established in 1843.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at "Lloyd's" and the various London Insurance Companies,) by steamers from Sydney to England, including overland risk, and the various ports in India, China, and the colonies, comprised within the Company's operations.

Premiums at local rates and policies, made payable at the ports of destination, and in Sydney, at the option of the assured.

Moore's Wharf, 24th January.

HENRY MOORE, Agent for Sydney.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, by the PHANTOM, in 30 minutes.—Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·20, 2·20, and 4·20. Leaves Manly, 11·30, 3·30, and 5; and on Sundays, leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30 and 2·30. Leaves Manly, 12·0, and 4·30. Fares on week days, 1s.; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.; children, half-price. The Woolloomooloo omnibuses leave the corner of King and George streets at 10, 2, and 4, to convey passengers to the steamer, and awaits the arrival of the steamer from Manly to bring them back to Sydney. Fares, 6d. each way. A ferry boat plies across the bay to the steamer, from the Centipede Rock, fare 2d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta, 8, 11, and 4. From Sydney, 9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM to NEWCASTLE.—The NEW MOON, from the Union Wharf, 6th instant, at 3 p.m. W. DALTON.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The DUNCAN HOYLE, Captain Quayle, will leave the Grafton Wharf on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 8 p.m.

KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.

For ULLADULLA, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.

For WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

For the CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m., calling at WOLLONGONG.

For KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Acting Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), at 11.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 11th July, at 11 p.m.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

CLARENCE, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 10.

CLARENCE, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 19th July, at 10 p.m.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, MONDAY, 1st August, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON to the MANNING RIVER, THURSDAY, 4th August, at 10 a.m.

SAMSON, to the MACLEAY RIVER, WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 6 p.m.

BOOMERANG, from MELBOURNE to WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, 10th July.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION by STEAM with GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—On and after the 1st August next, the steamship EAGLE will be despatched from SYDNEY for the above ports direct, on the FIRST DAY of EVERY MONTH, at 6 p.m.

Arriving at GLADSTONE, about the		6th of the month	
Leaving	"	7th	"
Arriving at ROCKHAMPTON,	"	8th	"
Leaving	"	10th	"
Arriving at GLADSTONE,	"	11th	"
Leaving	"	12th	"
And arriving at SYDNEY,	"	18th	"

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th June.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER, calling at NEWCASTLE.—The NEW MOON, from the Union Wharf THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 3 p.m.

WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, schooner ALBATROSS, Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The MARY JANE, on WEDNESDAY. Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The fast sailing clipper schooner POLICEMAN, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 327, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The COQUETTE is loading at the Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch TITANIA, BASTON, master, is now receiving cargo, and will positively sail TO-MORROW forenoon.

For freight or passage, apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, STEVENS, master will sail on FRIDAY next, at noon.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER, BREWER, master, will sail as above on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner DOVE, MANSON, master, will sail as above on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch ESTHER ROBERTS, master, sails THIS EVENING.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SCHOONER HOPE, for MORUYA RIVER, is now loading, and sails on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

VIXEN, for MORETON BAY, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons of light freight, if sent down at once.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON, calling in at WIDE BAY if sufficient inducement offers.—The clipper schooner EMILY HORT, CASTLES, master; is ready to take in cargo at the jetty, Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on or about the 8th July instant.

For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, LAKE, master, will clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY, and shippers are requested to complete their shipments and send in bills of lading for signature on TUESDAY EVENING.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY will be ready to receive cargo on THURSDAY, 7th.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or J. HARPUR and CO., 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The A1 regular trader GOLDEN SPRING, Captain ROSEA, will have quick dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner TAYFIELD, G. KENNY, master, is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.—The A1 Sydney-built clipper brig LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY (late of the Lizzie Webber), commander, having been purchased expressly for the Launceston trade, will clear at the Customs on FRIDAY next. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this vessel, which have been fitted up at a great outlay, and are replete with every comfort and convenience. A separate ladies' saloon.

Rates of Passage:

Cabin (including wines, beer, spirits, beds, bedding, &c.)	...	£8 8 0
Steerage	...	4 4 0

Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine brig ROBERTINA, F. DAVIS, commander, is now loading at Botts' Wharf, and, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, only requires a few tons light freight to fill up.

For freight or passage, having excellent cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND, at Grafton Wharf. The clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DONALD, is now loading with dispatch, and will sail TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to make arrangements for immediate shipment of goods.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, without transhipment.—The I. R. M. steamship LORD WORSLEY, will be despatched immediately after the arrival of the Salsette with the English mails. Loading at the Grafton Wharf.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, without transhipment.—The I. R. M. steamship LORD ASHLEY will be despatched immediately after the arrival of the Salsette with the English mails. Loading at Moore's Wharf.

For freight and passage apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON direct.—The fine barque MARION, 700 tons, J. S. WALSH, master, offers a first-rate opportunity to shippers of horses or cattle, having all her dead weight stowed.

Immediate application must be made to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, VANDERWOOD, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Has room for a few tons of light freight, if sent down at once.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

DART for PORT COOPER.—Having a large portion of her cargo on board, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine fast-sailing brig SPEC, HENRY MILES, master; having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY next, 6th July.

For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine French clipper MARIA, 500 tons, JASSAND, commander, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above port on the 15th instant; offers an unequalled opportunity to shippers or emigrants; cargo is received daily at Smith's Wharf.

Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, and CO., Elizabeth-street North, at the back of the Custom-house.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine teak-built clipper packet FRANCIS, being under contract with the French Government to carry the July mails, has superior cabin and steerage accommodation. Intending shippers are requested to make immediate arrangements, as there is only a few tons of room disengaged.

Apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA direct—To Sail the 15th July.—The splendid clipper ship PERU, 1000 tons, H. A. C. SUNNE, commander.

For light freight and passengers only, apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The splendid French clipper CONCORDE, CANGARDEL, commander, offers an unrivalled opportunity to shippers and passengers, and will leave in order to arrive at Port Louis at the beginning of the new crop. Will take freight to the Mauritius and back.

Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, AND CO., Elizabeth-street, at the back of the Custom-house.

FOR HONGKONG direct (to sail 25th July), the splendid clipper ship HIMALAYA, B. G. BENDIXEN, commander.—This vessel has unusually lofty and well-ventilated 'tween decks, and offers the most favourable opportunity for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—The splendid A1 ship GEORGE MARSHALL, 1203 tons register, JOHN DAVIDSON commander, will sail on the 31st July. The accommodation in this vessel for first and second-class passengers, is of very superior description, and she has very lofty 'tween decks.

For terms and particulars, apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 246, George-street.

FOR SALE, the first class colonial-built brigantine, ALICE, 100 tons register, copper-fastened, and in first-rate order in hull, rigging, and sails. She is peculiarly well adapted for the intercolonial trade, and only requires provisions to [illegible] on a voyage. For further particulars apply on board, [illegible] Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, [illegible]-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the well-known faithful [illegible] paddle steamer RAPID, 60 tons, and 40-horse power, [illegible] in thorough good order, built of wood, by the Tasmanian Government, and consequently a genuine good [illegible], and is ready to be sent to sea at the shortest notice. Apply to W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, [illegible] streets.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The brigantine DART, 150 tons burthen, light draft of water, and requires only 12 tons ballast. She is in good order and ready for sea. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

CALDERA, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES are requested to take notice that this vessel will commence her discharge at the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, for which wharf they will please pass their ENTRIES without delay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge, will be ENTERED, LANDED, and STORED, at their risk and expense. Captain CLYMA will not be responsible for any goods after they have left the ship's tackles. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

CALDERA, from LONDON.—Captain CLYMA will not be held responsible for any DEBTS his CREW may incur while in this port. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of using the PIER at Manly for the landing of Passengers, Merchandise, or Produce, are requested to apply to the agents of the Manly Beach Steam Company. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. June 28th, 1859.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—The Proprietors of the PATENT SLIP, Sussex-street, are now prepared to take up vessels, of all sizes, at 1s. per ton, and 6d. per ton per day, slip hire, CHARGING only the REGISTERED TONNAGE; and will also guarantee the best and most expeditious workmanship, with materials of every description, at the lowest possible prices.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Institution will be held in the Banking House, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th instant; to elect a Director in the room of Thomas Barker, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 21st June.

N.B.—Fourteen days clear notice prior to the day of election, in conformity with the deed of settlement, must be given by parties declaring themselves candidates for the office of Director.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—In reference to the foregoing advertisement, it is hereby intimated that GEORGE KING, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the office of a director. ROBERT NAPIER, manager. Sydney, 28th June.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the report of the directors for the six months ended the 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

Sydney, 5th July, 1859.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Office, New Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, at 2 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1859, to elect Two Directors in the room of Walter Lamb, Esq., and Alexander Campbell, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, and in conformity with the deed of settlement. Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required by the 47th clause of the deed of settlement to give notice in writing at least fourteen days previous to the day of election of their willingness to act in the event of being duly elected. JOHN D. GIBSON, secretary.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.—In accordance with the 28th section of the Act of Incorporation of the above Company, the half-yearly general MEETING of the shareholders will be held THIS DAY, the sixth day of July, at the Company's office, in the borough of Penrith, for the election of such directors as retire by effluxion of time, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary. Penrith, June 20.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council).—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ended 30th June, 1859; to elect a Director in the room of John Taylor, Esq., resigned; to elect two Auditors in the room of Henry Ferris and James Milsom, Jun., Esqrs., eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the board fourteen days, at the least, before the day of election. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. PERRY, Secretary.

N. C. and C. Co.'s Office, No. 7, Exchange,

Sydney, 5th July, 1859.

CARANGARA COPPER COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING has been further adjourned to MONDAY, 11th July, 1859, at 11 a.m. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge, St. Andrew, No. 358.—An Emergency MEETING of M. M's. will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precise time. By order of the R. W. M. C. GODDARD, secretary.

LOYAL VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3932, I.O.O.F., M.U.—The officers and brethren of the above lodges, together with those of the various lodges of the district, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, P.G., Patrick Tighe, to move from his late residence, Wills-street, Redfern, on THURSDAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock. Officers and Brothers to meet at Host Dishington's, George-street, at 2 o'clock. By order of P. TATE, N.G. JAMES LOWE, secretary.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—The Monthly MEETING of the General Committee is convened for THIS AFTERNOON, July 6th, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the New Mariners' Church, George-street North, for the dispatch of the usual business, and to take measures for the liquidation of the liabilities of the Institution.

RICHARD SADLEIR, honorary secretary.

L. E. THRELKELD, minister.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee will be held immediately after the University Festival, on a day of which notice will be given, to make immediate arrangements for the commencement of the building. Those gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to collect subscriptions will please complete their lists, as it is most advisable that no further delay should take place. W. M'DONELL Hon. Sec.

IN the insolvent estate of JAMES COOK, late of Liverpool-street, Sydney, merchant. A general MEETING of the creditors of the above insolvent estate will be held at my office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, respecting the disposal of the proceeds of certain cedar, ex Ebenezer.

JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Jamison-street.—Weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at quarter-past 7. Subject for conversazione: "Would it be advisable to support both the Panama and Suez Routes?"

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Jamison-street.—The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Literature amongst its members. Debates, conversaziones, elocution, &c. Members admitted by ballot. Subscription fee, 12s. per annum. Gentlemen desirous of joining the Association are requested to communicate with W. H. S. HINDMARSH, honorary secretary, Flour Company's Wharf.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of £1 per share will be payable at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. ASHDOWN, secretary pro. tem.

Offices, Bridge and Pitt streets, Sydney, 21st June.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the SYDNEY SAILORS' HOME will MEET on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at the Water Police Magistrate's Office, at 4 o'clock p.m.

E. W. CAMERON, Treasurer.

S. NORTH, NAPOLEON LEVELL, } Secretaries.

FREEMASONRY.—The LODGE of INSTRUCTION, in connection with the Lodge of Harmony, No. 814, will hold its usual meeting at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. Business: First Lecture. Members are requested to attend. J. F. HENEY, Secretary.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH.—A MEETING of the Parishioners will be held, D.V., in the Parochial Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a circular from the Bishop, respecting the stipend of the incumbent, and the stipends of the clergy of the diocese.

J. B. VILES, J. FLAVELLE, H. R. WEBB, } Churchwardens.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALFRED VAUGHAN, who left Plymouth in June, 1851, in the emigrant ship Earl Grey, for Sydney—write to E. H. FEARNSIDE, Barrack-square, Parramatta, and you will then hear of your sister HARRIETT.

BUTLER, HENRY, late of Birmingham.—Send your address immediately, to WILLIAM FAIRFAX, Esq., Melbourne. Important news from your daughters Amelia and Emma Butler.

CATHERINE BARRATT, maiden name BRETT, write immediately to your niece, ROSE M'DONNELL, Post Office, Warnambool.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of THOMAS LOUGHMAN, he is earnestly requested to write to his sister, MARY, to the Post Office, till called for.

JARVIS O'MUNYAN is requested to communicate with F. H. JENSON and CO., Lower George-street, where he will hear of something to his advantage.

Any person who can give information respecting him will confer a favour by doing so.

MRS. NUMUA, formerly JESSIE GIBSON, from Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.—You will hear of important news from home by communicating with your brother, JOHN GIBSON, care of Mr. W. Haliday, baker, Creswick Creek, Victoria.

MISSING, WILLIAM MOON, aged 9 years; dressed in light frock and dark trousers. WILLIAM MOON, Glebe, opposite Lady of the Lake.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE.—The only Theatrical Company now in Sydney.

The great and successful ballet of GISELLE, or, The Night Dancers. Giselle, Mdlle. Therese; Duke Albert, Mons. Schmidt.

First Night of Tom Taylor's comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6th, the performances will commence with Tom Taylor's comedy, in three acts, entitled

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

After which will be presented the grand ballet, entitled GISELLE, OR THE NIGHT DANCERS.

The public is respectfully informed that TO-MORROW and SATURDAY will be the last nights of the representations of grand opera previous to the University Festival.

The increased success of the opera of Il Trovatore demands its repetition for THURSDAY and SATURDAY most positively the Last Night of the opera. To prevent confusion early application for boxes and seats is requested. The opera will be resumed immediately after the Festival.

Mr. Alexander's omnibus "Queen's Own" will leave the Prince of Wales Theatre every night after the performance for Redfern and Newtown.

Dress circle, 4s. Upper circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Third night of the engagement of the great London artiste

Miss EMMA STANLEY.

Whose wonderful performances are nightly received by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

Engagement limited to ten nights only.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,

Her Great MONOPOLYLOGUE of

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

Box Office open from 11 till 3.—Dress circle, 4s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM'S Lecture on FRIDAY next, July 8th.

POPULAR SUBJECTS lectured on by Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM on FRIDAY next.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Mrs. CHISHOLM on the "Land Question."

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM on the very popular question of "Manhood Suffrage."

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the Electrician and Electro-Biologist, will shortly appear.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Notice.—A BALLOTING MEETING of the members of this club will be held THIS DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock precisely. By order. HENRY JOHNSON, secretary.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Hall of the Institution, Darling-street, by ROBERT SCOTT ROSS, Esq. Subject—"Education." Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

CHRIST CHURCH, Parish of St. Lawrence.—The SERMON on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant, will be preached by the Lord BISHOP of MELBOURNE. A special collection will be made after service in aid of the St. Andrew's Cathedral Building Fund.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—The Half-yearly MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hall, in York-street, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Br. John Williams, chairman, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

Office, Queen's-place.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—In honour of Mr. HURLEY'S Election, a Bullock will be roasted at Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, July 9. A band of music will be in attendance. Campbelltown, July 4th.

A PUBLIC MEETING in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c., will be held in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, July 7th. The Rev. Dr. FULLERTON will take the chair. The Rev. J. Reid and several other gentlemen will address the meeting. The NEW ORGAN will be played on this occasion. Meeting to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission free.

G. J. CROUCH, J. G. CATLEY, } Honorary Secretaries.

CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY OF ST. MARY'S.—A General MEETING will be held, in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. All the members are requested to attend.

MANLY BEACH REGATTA.—Disputed Race.—The seventh race, for all bona fide watermen's boats, pulled by T. Day and H. White in the "Electric," and J. Punch and R. Green in the "Edith," will be contested for on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at Manly Beach. Same rules and course. Prize, £20.

MANLY BEACH REGATTA.—The Committee of the late Regatta at Manly having duly considered the protest entered by Messrs. Day and White, have determined that the race shall be again contested, at the same place (the prize being doubled), on SATURDAY next. To start at 3 o'clock p.m. sharp.

PUBLIC OPENING of the "BRIGHTON MAZE," MANLY BEACH.—Grand National Juvenile Holiday. Remember SATURDAY next, the 9th July.—J. T. GROCOTT has much pleasure in announcing that the "LABYRINTH" or "MAZE," is now complete, and he purposes opening it to the public on SATURDAY next, the 9th July.

The Maze has been made for the gratification and amusement of visitors at a very considerable expense, and although there are thousands in the colonies who never saw a Maze, yet there are also many thousands who, in threading the intricacies of the Brighton Maze, must feel a pleasurable reminiscence of old times when they visited the Hampton Court Maze, made by King William III., a true copy of which has been made at Manly Beach.

Children under ten years will be admitted free, adults will be charged three pence.

Extra steamers will be hired for the occasion. Children, 6d.; adults, 1s. each.

THE BRIGHTON "MAZE" will be opened to the public on SATURDAY, the 9th. GROCOTT, proprietor.

ALL CHILDREN under twelve years of age will be admitted free to the Manly Beach Maze.

REMEMBER, SATURDAY next will be the great juvenile day at Manly.

EXTRA STEAMER to Manly on SATURDAY next, at 2 p.m., from the Circular Wharf.

GROCOTT has chartered the WASHINGTON, steamer, for SATURDAY next. Children, 6d. each way; adults, 1s. ditto.

PROVISION will be made for 1000 persons at the Pier Hotel, Manly Beach, on SATURDAY next.

THE WASHINGTON will leave the Circular Wharf, at 2 p.m., and leave Manly at 5 p.m. prompt.

THE SALOON, at GROCOTT'S, will be open on SATURDAY next, from 2 p.m. until 5. First-class dinner, 2s. 6d.

MISS LOGAN respectfully begs to inform the ladies of Sydney, that she intends, for a short time, giving lessons in the beautiful art of Wax Flower Modelling; her method of teaching is easily acquired, and true to nature. Specimens seen at the Rev. J. Dougall's, Mr. Calder's, George-street, by whom permission is kindly granted. Miss L. also teaches the Berlin Raised Work, Embroidery, Satin stitch, tambour, braiding, and fancy work made from the melon seeds, &c. Ladies attended at their own residence, or at 341, Pitt-street, where Miss L. will be happy to receive any orders she may be favoured with.

KIAMA, ROSE BANK, Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies.—MISS HINDMARSH begs to intimate, that the duties of the SCHOOL will be resumed on the 13th July. For cards of terms, &c., apply to MISS HINDMARSH, at Dr. Moon's, 302, Pitt-street.

THE DUTIES of Miss DELOHERY'S School will be resumed on MONDAY next. 32, Burton-street.

EDUCATION.—Mr. E. RUPERT EWEN, late Assistant Master at Mr. Cape's school, Darlinghurst, formerly second master and afterwards acting head master of St. Philip's Grammar School, proposes to open an establishment between Waverley and Paddington. Terms:—Boarders, 60 guineas per annum; weekly ditto, 50 guineas; washing, 4 guineas; day boarders, 30 guineas per annum; day pupils, 5 guineas per quarter. Subjects—Classics, Mathematics, French, &c. Address, at present, Post Office, Paddington.

EDUCATIONAL.—Cleveland-street, Redfern.—Mrs. HARVEY will re-commence school duties MONDAY, 11th July.

THE EMPIRE Newspaper and Mr. DENIEHY.—Those who wish to see COMMON DECENCY in newspaper attacks, and the supporters and FRIENDS of Mr. DENIEHY throughout the country, are particularly referred to a leading article in the EMPIRE newspaper (so called by use of a name once respectable), of the 4th instant. Practical Reprehension is left with every right-minded man.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

On TUESDAY, July 19th, and THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, a series of GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES will be held, to celebrate the opening of the HALL of the Sydney University, in which the performances will take place.

The Committee have already made engagements with the following artists:—

CONDUCTOR—Mr. L. H. LAVENU.

Principal Soprani—Madame CARANDINI.
Mrs. TESTAR, of Melbourne.
Mrs. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
And also
Lady amateur—Miss BRADY
Miss NINA SPAGNOLETTI
Miss ADCOCK.
Miss HOWSON.

Principal Contralto—Madame SARA FLOWER.

Principal Tenori, Mr. WALTER SHERWIN
Mr. F. ELLARD
SIGNOR SPAGNOLETTI.
Mr. JOHN HOWSON
HERR B. SUSMILCH.

Principal Bassi, Mr. JOHN GREGG
Mr. FRANK HOWSON
And also,
An AMATEUR—Mr. WALLER.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.

Pianoforte—Lady Amateur.

Mr. CHAPMAN (of Melbourne), Violoncelli and Double Bass

Mr. KOHLER (of Melbourne), Cornet

Mr. WINTERSOTTOM, Bassoon

Mr. W. J. CORDNER, Choir-master.

The ORCHESTRA will be more numerous and efficient than any that has ever before been heard in these Colonies. By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers of the 12th Foot, part of the band of that regiment will also assist in the Orchestra.

The Chorus will number 250 voices, among whom are some professional leaders. The chorus is composed chiefly of the members of the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society, the members of Mr. Chizlett's advanced music class, the members of the German Choral Society, and individual associates of various choirs in this city. This body of vocalists has been engaged in the practice of the works now to be performed for the past six months, and have had several rehearsals with the full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Lavenu.

The Festival will commence on TUESDAY, July 19th, at one o'clock p.m., on which occasion will be performed Handel's Sacred Oratorio,

"THE MESSIAH."

On WEDNESDAY, at one o'clock p.m., will be performed Haydn's Oratorio of

"THE CREATION."

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, at eight o'clock, there will be a

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

of Secular Music.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at eight o'clock, there will be a

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

The first part will comprise a selection of Sacred Music, and the second part a selection of Secular Music.

On FRIDAY, at one o'clock p.m., Handel's Sacred Oratorio of

"THE MESSIAH"

will be repeated.

The price of admission to each performance will be ten shillings, and each seat will be numbered and reserved.

Plans of the Hall may be seen at Mr. W. J. JOHNSON'S Pianoforte Warehouse, Pitt-street, where seats may now be secured.

Tickets of admission may be purchased on MONDAY, the 4th July, at Mr. W. J. Johnson's Pianoforte Warehouse, Pitt-street; Messrs. Sands and Kenny, George-street; J. R. Clarke, George-street; Sheriff, George-street; D. Buist, George-street; J. W. Waugh, George-street; Moss, Hunter-street; Hurford, Castlereagh-street, W. H. Aldis, George-street; Sandon and Co., George-street; Mr. Paling, Wynyard-square.

Persons purchasing tickets are requested to call and present them at Mr. W. J. Johnsons, Pitt-street, to select their numbered seats and point out the position that they would wish to occupy in the hall, on the plans lying there.

W. J. JOHNSON, honorary treasurer.

JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY FESTIVAL.—Ladies are respectfully informed by the Committee that it is not necessary to appear in full dress at the morning concerts. JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Ladies and Gentlemen who have offered their services to the Committee to assist in the Choruses, are respectfully informed that a PRACTICE will take place at the School-room, Castlereagh-street, on THURSDAY next, July 7th, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The members of the Philharmonic Society, and other gentlemen who have consented to assist at the festival, are informed that a practice of instrumental music, conducted by Lavenu, will take place at the Exchange, THIS EVENING, July 6th, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as Locke's music of Macbeth will be performed. JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A FULL REHEARSAL will take place at the School-room in Castlereagh-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at three o'clock, when the attendance of all the professional artists engaged is particularly requested; and also that of those amateur members of the orchestra as can conveniently attend. Those members of the chorus who can make it convenient to attend at half-past four o'clock will much oblige by doing so. Music will be provided. It is particularly requested that NO VISITORS be invited to attend the rehearsal, for the door keepers will have stringent orders to refuse admission to all those not actually engaged in the performance. JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—MEMBERS' TICKETS.—Tickets for the ensuing quarter are now ready for issue.

Members have the following advantages—

1. Access to the Reading Room, which is well supplied with all the principal Colonial, English and American newspapers, Periodicals, Reviews, &c., together with French and German newspapers.
2. The use of a Circulating Library of upwards of 7000 vols., consisting of works by standard authors, works of fiction, &c.
3. Free admission to weekly lectures, with the privilege of introducing two ladies to each.
4. Admission to classes held in the Institution, some of which are gratuitous.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Life members, £5. Annual, £1. Half-yearly, 10s. Quarterly, 5s.

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

CONCERT.—SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A grand Concert of Vocal Music, sacred and secular, will be given in the Hall of the above institution on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, by Mrs. Chizlett's upper classes, assisted by available professional talent.

The proceeds to be devoted to the School of Arts new Building Fund.

Tickets: Reserved seats (body of hall), 3s.; gallery and promenade, 2s.

Conductor—Mr. Chizlett; Organist—Mr. Packer.

Tickets can be obtained at all the principal music and booksellers in Sydney, and of the Secretary at the library of the institution.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE'S Rhetoric and Elocution Class opens THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT.—Any party who may have letters, &c., belonging to the undersigned in their possession, or information to communicate, are requested to forward the same to the Adelong Post Office, Adelong Quartz Reef. HENRY CRISP, formerly Gentleman Cadet, late Sydney Gold Escort Company's Service.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. PIPER, to 207, Horbury Terrace, Macquarie-street. CORSETS, Surgical Bandages, Stockings, &c., to order.

TRY HOLLIDAY'S Rump Steak Puddings, Oxtail Soup, &c. London Coffee and Dining Rooms, Hunter-st.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CLASSES 1859.—The committee beg to announce that the following will be the arrangement of classes for the ensuing quarter, commencing MONDAY, July 4th.

Class.	Teacher	Day and Hour of meeting.	Quarterly fee.
Greek	Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L.	Wednesday 7·30 p.m.	Gratuitous
Latin	J. S. Paterson, Esq., B.A.	Saturday 7·30 p.m.	Ditto
English grammar and composition	Mr. S. J. Moore	Tues. & Thurs. 7·30 p.m.	£1
Rhetoric and Elocution	Ditto	Wed. and Fri. 7·30 p.m.	£1
French	Mr. Curtis	Mon. and Thurs. 7·30 p.m.	£1
German	Mr. D. Daniel	Tues. and Sat. 7·30 p.m.	£1
Mathematics	Mr. J. S. Jones	Wed. and Fri. 7·30 p.m.	£1
Drawing	Mr. J. Fowles	Mon. and Thurs. 7.	£1
Writing	Mr. Mills	Tues. and Fri. 7·30 p.m.	£1
Vocal Music	Mr. C. Chizlett	Mon. and Thurs. 7·30 p.m.	15s. 6d. for 20 lessons.

The Debating Class, which is open to the public free, hold its meetings every FRIDAY EVENING, at eight o'clock.

These classes are open to all persons desirous of instruction, whether members of the Institution or not, on payment in advance, of the abovementioned fees.

Annual examinations, on all subjects upon which class lectures have been given during the year will be held in the month of January, when at least two prizes will be awarded in each class.

All students, being members of the Institution, who have attended any of the classes, are eligible for these examinations.

JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.—

PATRON:

His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.

PRESIDENT:

Arthur T. Holroyd.

COMMITTEE:

The Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P.	Francis Hill
John Cooper	John Lamb
William Deane	John Williams
Alfred Denison	Isaac Nichols
Robert Gill	John Row
Edward S. Hill	Joseph Vickery

HONORARY TREASURER:

T. R. Roe.

The WINTER EXHIBITION will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th of July.

The rules, prize, schedules, and entrance forms can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Exhibitors requiring the use of the Society's pens are requested to apply to the Secretary without delay, as the number of pens is limited.

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

June 24. 280, Pitt-street South.

J. BUNTING, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent. Office, first floor, Mr. Ashton's, King-street East.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—Charles Gee, late a respectable cab owner, died on Monday, after long suffering of cancer in the face, leaving a widow penniless. Contributions, towards starting her in some humble trade, will be received by PATRICK COONAN, 206, Crown-street, Surry Hills; or by Mr. Murray, 99, Elizabeth-street North; who know all the facts of this painful case.

FOR SALE, a quiet milking COW, just calved. Apply to H. BRIGGS, Kingston Farm, Newtown.

ROMAN VIOLIN, Bass and Harp Strings, ex Maid of Judah.—A splendid assortment of the above are now at W. H. PALING'S pianoforte warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square. Music of every description.

TRAVELLING RUGS. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—Largest stock in the colony. New Meerschaum Washed Colouring Clay Pipes, which far excels any pipe yet offered to the public; their peculiar and eminent absorbing properties render them exceedingly pleasant to smoke, while they colour superior to any other pipe yet introduced. Various patterns, including the celebrated curved major pipes, Baltic yachters, courier, &c. To be had only of S. J. SANTOS, tobacconist and importer, 380, George-street, two doors from the Post-office.

AGENCY.—A paying and increasing AGENCY BUSINESS for SALE. For particulars address A. X., HERALD Office.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CAMDEN OATEN PRESSED HAY, for SALE. S. NUTTER, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

PORTABLE FORGES on SALE, at C. F. EDWARDS', 598 and 600, George-street South.

BLASTING POWDER, and safety fuze on SALE. THOMAS JENNINGS, 204, Lower George-street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF SYDNEY, &c.—Mr. W. HETZER, 287, George-street, has much pleasure in announcing that he has just completed a series of Stereoscopic Views of the Harbour, taken from the stand over Sir Richard Bourke's statue. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE.—The ship PRINCESS ROYAL, Captain M'FARLANE being the reputed owner, having left this port indebted to the undersigned any other persons having claims against the ship are requested to send their address to 186, Lower George-street, as early as possible.

RICHARD DAWSON,

ANDREW FENWICK.

AN OFFER which seldom occurs.—A comfortable SITUATION for any person who can command £80 to £100; hours of business from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. Apply, by letter, to 47A, HERALD Office.

A USEFUL MAN for the country; can cook, make all kinds of cordials, spice wines, lemonade, gingerade, soda water, &c. Address H. W., Sussex-street North.

BONES WANTED. Apply at the Brisbane Sugar House, Parramatta-street.

BAKER WANTED. Enquire at Camperdown Bakery, Camperdown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, an efficient person to AUDIT a set of Books. Must be thoroughly acquainted with a Foreign Commission Business. Address MERCATOR, HERALD Office, stating reference and remuneration required.

EDUCATION.—A few Boys are received for private instruction in the several branches of a sound and liberal education. Unexceptional references. X. Mackay's, Bookseller, Elizabeth-street South.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED, a trained and experienced TEACHER to take charge of a public school in Launceston, and ultimately of the model school which is in contemplation to establish.

Applications will be received up to August 1st, and in the mean time full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

T. STEPHENS, inspector of schools.

Office of the Northern Board of Education, Launceston.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant LADY is disengaged—she instructs in French, music, and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to J. F. CASTLE, Calder House.

GARDENER.—Wanted, for the country, a competent GARDENER, who has a thorough knowledge of the management of a Vineyard. Apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

LOADING FOR GUNDAGAI.—E. CHAPMAN and CO., 90 and 92, Clarence-street, near Barrack-street.

MANLY BEACH.—Two BUSHMEN WANTED. Apply at Mr. PERKINS'.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE WANTED, for Parramatta District. Apply to Mr. J. ROBERTS, 144, King street East.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted to PURCHASE, 400 head of healthy store Cattle, to be delivered on the Namoi during February. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, auctioneers and agents.

SAPLINGS.—WANTED, a few loads of Saplings. Apply between 10 and 4, at No. 138, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's Rooms.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—WANTED, a few BOILER MAKERS and ENGINE FITTERS. Constant employment for good hands and steady men. Apply at the Company's Works, Pyrmont. JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co., Sydney, 5th July.

BILLABONG CREEK.—PETITION in course of Signature.

To his Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B., Governor in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The petition of the undersigned settlers on the Lower Billabong Creek, dealers in stock, and residents of the Billabong and the immediate pastoral districts, humbly showeth—

That those of your petitioners who are settlers on the lower portion of the Billabong Creek have invested large sums of money in stocking, fencing, and improving their stations on the creek, and that they are entirely dependent on the said Billabong Creek for a supply of water, without which their stations are perfectly useless.

That the Billabong runs only at a certain period of the year—in early summer, during the melting of the snow on the mountains among which the creek takes its rise—and that, throughout the rest of the year, it consists only of a chain of water holes in the lower part of its channel.

That many of your petitioners have invested their means in the stations above referred to, relying upon receiving an annual supply of water by the flowing of the Billabong; but that during the last two years, this has been prevented by certain parties on the upper part of the creek, who have erected large dams across its channel, and have intercepted the water in its natural course down the creek.

That these dams are so large and so numerous, that it is impossible for the settlers below them on the creek to receive a supply of water, unless there should happen to be an unusually wet season, which may not occur, and in times past has not occurred, for many years.

That the enormous quantity of water retained by a single dam is evidenced by the fact that when one was partially opened in the month of November last, although the water was lowered about three feet only, it ran indirectly a distance of sixty miles, supplying five station with water sufficient for twelve months, three of which stations, but for such a supply, must have been temporarily abandoned.

That there are no fewer than thirteen squatting stations on the Lower Billabong more or less affected by these dams, capable of depasturing 18,000 head of cattle and 40,000 sheep, if permitted to have a fair share of the Billabong water.

That, in consequence of these dams intercepting the water, several of the stations on the Lower Billabong have been rendered useless during the greater part of the year, and those of some of your petitioners have sustained a loss to the extent of many thousand pounds, and are in imminent danger of suffering still more severely.

That the chief road by which travelling stock are brought from New South Wales to Victoria passes from Lang's Crossing-place on the Murrumbidgee, across the plains, a distance of forty-five miles, without water during eight months of the year, to Gleeson's crossing-place on the Lower Billabong, where, in ordinary circumstances, water was generally to be found; but since the formation of the dams there has been no water at Gleeson's for two years, and travelling stock are now compelled to take another and much longer route in order to obtain water, to the serious loss and inconvenience of the owners of the stock

That your petitioners, while believing that it is illegal, by the laws of England and of all other civilised nations, for any man to divert or entirely intercept the waters of a running river to the injury of his neighbour, still admit that, in the peculiar condition of the Billabong River, dams under certain arrangements are necessary and advisable; but they respectfully submit that those arrangements must be fair and equitable to all parties interested.

That your petitioners consider the dams at present erected on the upper part of the river, at the caprice of each settler, and without legal authority, are most unfair and unjust to those settlers who have the misfortune to be lower down the river.

That your petitioners have remonstrated with these parties, and urged them to open their dams when the river was running, that all might receive a share of its waters, but to no purpose; and while the owners of these dams are storing up water sufficient to supply them from one to five years, according to the height of their dams and the formation of the country, your petitioners are not permitted to have a drop of water in ordinary seasons.

That so determined are these parties to maintain their usurped monopoly of the water of the Billabong, that one of them actually erected a log-house on the summit of the dam, with loopholes for musketry, with the avowed intention of shooting any one who might attempt to open the dam; and the same party now openly threatens to shoot the first man who touches his dam

That your petitioners, who are settlers on the river, are, in consequence of these unfair and illegal proceedings, placed in this cruel dilemma—either that they must look on and see their property sacrificed and themselves ruined, or they must run the risk of asserting their right to a share of the water of the Billabong by removing and destroying the dams, which they are most reluctant and unwilling to do, believing that their property ought to be protected by the laws of their country.

That the Billabong River generally runs through to the Edward River in the months of September, October, or November, and, if then allowed to flow freely through the dams until the water reached the Edward, the dams could be again closed, and there would be an ample supply of water for all the stations on the river during the ensuing twelve months.

That the employment of a large amount of labour is involved in the due and speedy settlement of this question, inasmuch as the settlers on the lower part of the said creek cannot depasture on their runs anything like the amount of stock which they could do, if they had their fair and natural supply of water.

That the present system of each settler seizing on all the water which he can possibly secure by illegal means, as your petitioners believe, is fraught with many social evils, not the least of which, is the setting neighbour against neighbour, and otherwise spreading discord and disunion among parties who would be friendly disposed one to the other.

That your petitioners earnestly pray that an enactment may be passed by the Legislature regulating this matter.

That your petitioners, believing that this cannot be done in time to meet the necessities of the case this season, most earnestly and respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to cause all the dams on the Billabong to be opened in the centre sufficiently wide to allow the river, when it commences running, to flow freely through its channel, until it reaches the Edward River, when the dams can be again closed.

That your petitioners pray that this may be done not later than the first day of September next.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rates of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:—

On Bills of 95 days to run and under	6 per cent.
Ditto 125 ditto ditto	7 ditto
Ditto of longer term and renewals	8 ditto
On Cash Credit, and Overdrawn Accounts	9 ditto

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund £190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per num.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—From the date the rates of discount in operation at this Bank will be—

On bills of 95 days currency and under, 6 per cent.
125 ditto ditto ditto............ 7 per cent.
over 125 ditto ditto ditto............ 8 per cent.
Interest on cash credit accounts will be chargeable at the of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager
Sydney, 1st March, 1859.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15th

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE FISHER   WM. GARDNER SAMS
JOHN FAWNS   R. C. GUNN
JOHN THOMPSON.
SECRETARY—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS—Commercial Bank.

The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.

MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers No. 4, Bridge-street.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES EDWARD EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Alexander M'Arthur, and A. Foss, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels, not under 45 tons register, free from average, unless general.

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	1¼	Clarence River	2
India, or Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer......	1½
Hongkong	2½	Newcastle	1
Java	1¾	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius.................	1¾	Ditto, per steamer......	½
Valparaiso or Lima ...	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip...............	1
Tahiti	1½	Ditto, per steamer......	½
Auckland.................	1	Port Fairy or Portland Bay	2½
Wellington, Nelson, Port Cooper, or Otago	2	Launceston	1½
Fitzroy River...........	2	Hobart Town	1
Wide Bay or Port Curtis	1½	Ditto, per steamer......	¾
Ditto, per steamer......	1¼	Circular Head	2
Moreton Bay	1¼	Adelaide	1½
Ditto, per steamer......	1	Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton 1½ guineas per cent.

Ditto ditto, per steamer to Melbourne, ½ ditto ditto.

Wool, by first-class vessels, from Sydney to London, average payable on each bale, as if separately insured, 2½ guineas per cent.

Policies on goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in London, in case of loss.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Whaling voyages, limited to 15 months, 10 guineas per cent.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies, unless specifically named.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 17th May, 1859.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—

GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.

Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 384, George-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding........................ £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration. Prepared only by DAYRELL and COMPANY, Apothecaries Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney. In bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each; and sold by their appointed agents—A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Poulton, chemist, South Head Road; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland: Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown; Mr. Tomson, Wagga Wagga.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, A. J. Watt and Co., George-street, opposite the Police Court; Mr. S. Freeman, Kiama; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Fowler, Campbelltown; Sympson, Brothers, Camden; and all other respectable storekeepers.

GEORGE HEATH, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c., from Messrs. Savory and Moore, chemists to the Queen, New Bond-street and Regent-street, London.—All prescriptions sent to this establishment are faithfully and accurately dispensed, in accordance with the intentions of the prescriber, from whose instructions the slightest deviation is not permitted. The attention of invalids generally is requested to this, on account of the manifest impossibility of carrying into effect the wishes of the physician unless his prescriptions are conscientiously followed by those upon whom falls the duty of dispensing. 334 (late 187), George-street, Sydney, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes; Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

LETCHFORD'S PATENT WAX MATCHES are made of a superior strong wax wick, and are warranted to light in any climate, even if dipped in water. This important advantage has secured for Letchford's make a general preference at the diggings. Sold in round plaid boxes and japanned tins, of various sizes, by most dealers in matches—only be sure to ask for "Letchford's," and take none without their name on the box. R. LETCHFORD and CO., Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, London. *.* Merchants supplied on the very lowest terms.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, &c. The steady increasing sale of this medicine is the best testimony to its utility. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-street, Sydney.

WASHING CRYSTAL in large or small quantities, effecting a great saving in time, labour, and soap. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-street, Sydney

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. J. JENKINS, successor to G. R. Elliott, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. The great celebrity obtained by this far-famed preparation is not only attributable to its invariable purity, undeviating excellence, and the extraordinary rapidity of its curative effects, but pre-eminently to its excellent flavour and the perfect facility with which it can be taken by the most delicate invalids and children. The late M. Soyer, a big authority on all matters appertaining to the palate, in his "Shilling Cookery Book," pronounces Dr de Jongh's Cod-liver Oil to be "equal, if not superior, in flavour to that luxurious delicacy the sturgeon-caviare — Dr de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Melbourne and Sydney, Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The applicability of these extraordinary medicaments to the disorders of all climates, renders them indispensable to all who journey by sea or land. Scurvy, the most terrible scourge of miners and seafaring men, is eradicated by the use of the Ointment; while the Pills, by their alterative and conservative operation upon the stomach, the secretions, and the bowels, soon relieve the worst cases of bilious fever, diarrhœa, and stomach complaints. Taken as a preventive, they fortify the system against the disorders consequent upon the sudden and startling changes of our temperature, and deprive the process of acclimation of its principal danger. Emigrants had better come unprovided with their implements of labour than without these unequalled curatives. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

PERFECT DIGESTION, Sound Nerves and Lungs, Refreshing Sleep, and healthy action of the brain restored, without medicine, to the most enfeebled or shattered constitution. DU BARRY'S delicious Revalenta Arabica Food removes indigestion, habitual consumption, flatulency, phlegm, all nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, nausea and sickness (during pregnancy, or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption; also children's complaints. Especially prepared for these colonies, and suitably packed in tin canisters—1 lb., 5s. 6d.; 2 lbs., 9s.; 5 lbs., 22s.; 12 lbs., 44s. To be had at PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, sole wholesale agents for the Australian colonies; Smith, Peate, and Co., 113, George-street; G. Heath, 334, George-street; M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street; S. Bennett and Co., 482, George-street; T. Barlow, 756, George-street; W. T. Pinhey, 259, Pitt-street.

MILCH COWS.—Two for SALE, just arrived from the Hunter. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., 136, Sussex-street.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING BY REGISTRATION OF TITLE, illustrated by copies of the books and forms in use in the Land Titles Office, by R. Torrens; to which is added the South Australian Real Property Act. Price, 4s.; post free, 4s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 7s. 6d. each, best quality. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

MESSRS. YOUNGMAN and CO. having THIS DAY disposed of their Wholesale Drug Business to Messrs. ELLIOTT (late of George-street), it will for the future be carried on under the name of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street. July 1st, 1859.

MR. G. R. ELLIOTT having purchased the Wholesale Drug Business of Messrs. Youngman and Co., of Pitt-street, has THIS DAY disposed of his establishment in George-street to Mr. W. J. JENKINS, for whom he solicits a continuance of that support which has been so liberally awarded to himself and his predecessors during the last forty years. July 1st.

NOTICE.—Our Friends and Correspondents will oblige by addressing their LETTERS to us as usual. They will be taken in by Messrs. ELLIOTT, at our old office Sydney, 4th July, 1859. ED. YOUNGMAN and CO.

NOTICE.—HUGH MAXWELL, of Haymarket House, is not the person who was fined for having twenty light weights, mentioned in the HERALD's Police report of July 1st. HUGH MAXWELL, 649, George-street.

NOTICE.—CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against negociating the following cheques, drawn by the undersigned, on the Union Bank of Australia, the same having been stolen, and payment of which has been stopped.

No. 26—1st June, 1859, favour of Keele, Campbell, and Co., for £29 17 6
No. 27—21st June, 1859, favour of C. W. Keele, for 7 3 0
Mudgee, 30th June, 1859.
(Signed) JAMES GUNTHER.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM PIDGE, unless you call for your Watch, and pay for this advertisement, in addition to the 25s. you owe me, within one week from date, I shall dispose of same. E. G. FAIRMAN, watchmaker, Rouse's buildings.

NOTICE.—F. HANDCOCK, unless you call for your Three Watches within one week from date, I shall dispose of same for the debt due to me, viz., 35s., and the expense of this advertisement. E. G. FAIRMAN, watchmaker, Parramatta. July 6.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

HORSES and DOGCARTS on HIRE, £1 a-day; Saddle Horses, 10s. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-st.

H. R. REID, ship and general broker, estate and commission agent, Macquarie-street, Circular Quay.

MR. REYNOLDS' Office is REMOVED to the Criterion Chambers, King-street, Sydney.

MR. ALEXANDER DICK'S Office is REMOVED to the Squatters' Exchange, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established in Sydney, 1842), 183, George-st., near Hunter-st.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Collar and Underclothing Manufacturer, Fairfax's buildings, 94, Market-street East.

N. GIFFARD, Custom House Agent, No. 6, Macquarie-place (late in the occupation of Messrs. Molison and Black), and at the Custom House.

REMOVAL.—Miss M. FELTON, Photographic Artist, from Philip-street to No. 421 (late E. S. and A. C. Bank), George-street, 2 doors from Market-street.

TO FOREIGNERS.—Certificates of Naturalisation obtained; terms moderate. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned will, from this date, be carried on at No. 9, Bridge-street, and at the Custom-house, under the style of METCALFE, POWELL, and CO.
July 1st, 1859. M. METCALFE and CO.

TURTLE SOUP, at the Currency Lass Luncheon Rooms, Pitt and Hunter streets.—Families supplied.

W. C. BELBRIDGE, General Printer, 62, York-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

W. BROCKLEBANK, Family and Dispensing Chemist, 212, George-street North.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker and Importer.—Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired.—71, Market-street.

MASONIC HALL.—A Masonic JEWEL, two COATS, and two CAPS, left for owners at Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

THE QUEEN V. GIBBES AND ANOTHER.

THE argument in this case was resumed and concluded. It was, as will be remembered, a special case on certain points reserved by the Chief Justice during the trial of the defendants for conspiracy, at the last Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court. The special case itself, and a precis of the arguments thereon, appeared in Saturday's *Herald*. All that remained to be done was to hear to a conclusion the argument of the Crown counsel in support of the conviction.

The arguments of Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Holroyd, for the defendants, had been heard on Friday, as well as most of that offered by the Attorney-General. The latter gentleman concluded, but the other Crown counsel, Mr. Butler, was not called upon.

The questions for decision were briefly these—1. Whether it was necessary to produce the official notification in the *Government Gazette* (required by the Customs Act) to shew that certain buildings were duly legalised bonding warehouses. 2. Whether the Judge who tried the case had properly received the evidence of one Ross, as to statements made to him (Ross) by an absent defendant in reference to the conspiracy. Further details will be found in the special case.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that the defendants must fail on both points. It was unnecessary to decide whether or not the first of the objections already mentioned came too late. He would assume, for present purposes, that it was made properly and in good time. The case of the Queen v. Bulton, 11 Q.B., 943, was a clear authority to shew that the overt acts here alleged could not be proved. The offence charged was that of conspiring to defraud the Government of certain Custom-house duties. According to the decision in O'Connell's case, this offence would be complete so soon as the parties had agreed together to do an illegal act—even, although the mode of doing it had not been fully determined. But the overt acts alluded to were set out in the information. And if one count of the indictment was bad, the whole would be bad, as there had been a general verdict of guilty pronounced by the jury. Conspiracy, however, was an operation of the mind. The agreement of conspirators would be, necessarily, secret. The allegation of certain overt acts tending to shew the existence of this agreement to do an unlawful thing was necessary by way of notice to the defendants as to how the charge against them was sought to be made out, but not otherwise. The only mode in which conspiracy could be made out was by showing that the conspirators had done certain things conducive to an attainment of those results which they had conspired to achieve. But the offence charged being the conspiracy, the specific overt acts need not, as already decided, be proved, so long as the conspiracy itself was established. He (Sir Alfred Stephen) would rest his judgment as to the objection alluded to upon this broad ground. He was of opinion that, even if it had been necessary to prove the overt acts averred, this had been in fact, done. There was ample evidence to shew that the goods had been removed from places answering, in every respect, the description of bonded warehouses. It was shewn that these places were under the charge of Custom-house officers styled lockers: that goods were only removable from them for home consumption, by paying the necessary duties; that they could, however, be removed, on certain warrants for exportation without payment of duty; and that warrants falsely treating these goods as for exportation, had been procured and used to obtain their removal. The second point, his Honor held, was equally untenable. The communication of Stewart to Ross, as to which the evidence of the latter had been admitted, was a necessary part of the conspirators' proceedings in carrying out their plot. The goods had been taken out of bond under the pretence that they were to be shipped on board the Louisa by a certain time: the then master of the vessel must have known that they had not been thus shipped, and his knowledge to that effect if communicated to others, would defeat or discover the conspiracy. It was indispensable, therefore, that there should be a change of captains by a given time, and that a person on whom the conspirators could rely should be placed in command. The statements to Ross that the Collector's son was interested, and that the recovery of £3000 in New Caledonia was at stake, were clearly made in furtherance of the object in view; as inducements, in fact, to Ross, to send his boat across Broken Bay at once to procure the services of the "trustworthy person" for whom Stewart sought.

Mr. Justice Dickinson was of the same opinion, and thought the case a particularly clear one. From the time of the "Poulterers' case," in 9 Rep., to that of O'Connell, it had always been held that the offence of conspiracy was complete as soon as the scheme of doing an unlawful act had been devised by the conspiring parties. It was not necessary to prove any overt act; and the case of the King v. Bulton was a clear authority to show that the averment of overt acts in the information did not necessitate their proof. He was strongly inclined to think, however, that, even had this proof been necessary, it had been, in fact, given. It was proved, in the first place, that the goods were taken away from the place in question by virtue of warrants from the Custom-house. A private individual might remove wine or anything else from his cellar without applying for any special authority to do so. Under what circumstances, then, was it that the obtaining of such permission became necessary? So far as the statute was concerned, he could only see that such a rule was applicable to bonding stores—to places where dutiable goods were allowed to be stored under certain guardianship—places from whence by means of permits, they could be removed, free of duty, for exportation; but from whence they could not be taken for home consumption without the duties being paid. If the absence of public notification in the *Government Gazette* would form an answer to a charge such as this, it would follow that the omission of the Government officers to perform any particular duty, would enable all people to defraud the revenue at their own free will and pleasure. This would be an inconvenient construction, to say the least of it. Inconvenience would, of course, form no sufficient argument against such a construction, if it was a good one. He held, however, with the Attorney-General, that the provisions as to the publication of notice were merely directory. It was unnecessary to go into this question, as to whether or not this objection came too late, and he would only remark that if this had been the result of a decision by counsel, to await the verdict first, and to reserve this objection for the chances of conviction, the idea was a good one. The objection, however, failed because it was not necessary that any overt act should be proved. The other point taken was, in his Honor's opinion, as clear as daylight. A conspiracy was to be proved with a common object. To do this it might be shown that various parties concerned in the conspiracy had each done certain things to aid in attaining the end sought by all. It became necessary here, for reasons already given, to change the captain by a given time. On this mission Stewart was engaged when he held the conversation with Ross, which the latter spoke to. The allusions to William Gibbes, as "the son of the Collector," were made as inducements to Ross to get from him the assistance which was needed to attain the ends of the conspirators. They were, properly, therefore, admissible in proof. The Judge did quite right in receiving this evidence, and did all he could in directing the jury that it was only to go as evidence to prove the general conspiracy, and not to affect Gibbes individually as a participator. They must assume that the jury had attended to his Honor's recommendation. But even if they had suffered the evidence to influence them, as affecting Gibbes, the case would be only such as occurred at every assizes, where, when two or more parties were indicted for the same crime, evidence of the acts of any one of them was adduced to prove its perpetration. The conviction, so far as the special case was concerned, must stand.

Mr. Darvall said that after the judgment just given, it was probable that the motion for a new trial would not be gone on with. He requested, however, to be allowed until the first day of next term to consider this matter.

After some further discussion it was arranged that a rule *nisi* for a new trial should be considered as having been applied for, and the motion enlarged until the first day of next term. Their Honors declined to grant a rule without argument, because, as then impressed, they saw no grounds for so doing.

BLAND V. NOTT.

This case, which was opened on Friday, was an application to set aside a verdict in an action for slander which had been twice tried, upon the ground that, between the first and second trials, the defendant had become insolvent, and that no suggestion of his insolvency had been made upon the record.

Mr. Faucett appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen in support of the verdict.

The Court held that there was no need to enter any such suggestion, as no useful end would be attained by it. Notice had been given to the assignee to come in and defend, if he had thought fit, but he had not done so. The assignee was only interested, on behalf of the creditors, indirectly. The action for slander was one of a personal character, but as the damages, if any, were recovered, were proveable against the estate as a debt, the creditors had a right to come in and defend if they thought fit. Sufficient notice had, however, been given without any suggestion upon the record. And if such a suggestion had been indispensable, it was the defendant who should have entered it. The motion must therefore be dismissed with costs.

MACDONALD V. GRANT.

Mr. Wise moved for an attachment against the defendant, for non-obedience to an award of arbitration.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., opposed the application, upon the ground that the award was in several respects oppressive.

Their Honors, however, thought the objections untenable, and granted the attachment, but directed the order to lie in the office until Saturday morning, to afford a chance of arrangement.

IN RE QUAYLE.

This was an application for a writ of prohibition to stay proceedings by justices. It had been heard by the Primary Judge, but came in the nature of an appeal from his Honor's decision.

The case failed upon a preliminary objection to the sufficiency of the notice to the magistrates, which was simply that their adjudication was against law and against evidence.

Counsel for the applicant, Mr. Milford; for the justices, Mr. Butler.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

TERRY V. HOSKING.

This was a suit by petition, to re-open a question, wherein the Master had reported, and his report had not only been confirmed by the full Court, but by the Privy Council. It had been partially argued on a previous day. The arguments were now concluded, and judgment reserved.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

Last Day of Second Term.

BANCO COURT.—Admission of Attorneys.—Motions generally. Rule *Nisi*. In the matter of the application of Rose for a rule, &c. New Trial Motions.—Richards v. M'Intosh, Kinna v. Hansard, Rigney v. Dangar, Baldwin v. Morgan, Hayes v. Macansh, Galvin v. Bardwell.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Hayes v. Richards and others, to tax costs; same v. same, ditto; M'Donald v. Gunning, to tax receiver's costs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

The whole of the remaining undefended cases were disposed of to-day. In several cases the summonses had not been served, owing to the suitors keeping back their cases until the last day for entering plaints. In allowing new summonses to be entered in these cases for the August sittings, the Judge remarked on the inconvenience that had arisen by the large number of applications to enter plaints on the last two days, and intimated that in future he would strike out all cases in which the summonses were not served in consequence of insufficient time being allowed; and that if parties would not enter their plaints before the last day, a great proportion of the summonses would be made returnable for the next Court day but one.

[As a proof of the manner in which summonses were applied for, we may mention that up to June 16th, only 11 summonses had been issued; on the 17th, 26 were issued; on the 20th, 115; and on the 21st, the last day for issuing, 284. The consequence of this was that the three clerks attached to the office were obliged to work till a very late hour of the night, in order to get the summonses ready for service by the bailiffs, and that despite all their exertions, there were many summonses not ready until noon of Saturday, the 25th, the last day for serving summonses. Under such circumstances it was impossible that they could be served by the bailiffs.]

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

Ogley v. Smith.
141. Foster v. Peters.
175. Moore v. Kavanagh.
336. Woolley v. Row.
553. Cory v. Guy.
794. Proudfoot v. Brady.
972. Brady v. Proudfoot.
965. Smith v. Insley.
1048. Mordue and another v. Malcolm.
1050. Keys v. O'Brien.
1051. Butters v. Fawcett.
1052. Farmer v. Applewhaite and another.
1057. Steadman and another v. Cane.
1059. Cole v. Brady.
1066. Leneham v. Cattlin.
1088. Dempsey v. Brady.
1098. Holloway v. Love.
1099. Mazee v. Brennan.
1103. Fitzgerald v. Murphy.
1108. Lacy v. Kimber.
1111. Thompson v. Ogilvie.
1120. Tickle v. Guest.
1124. Tickle v. Evans.
1134. Rice v. Whatmore.
1136. Low v. Land.
1138. White v. Shaw.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Martin and Hill, an adjourned special meeting, under a Judge's order for examination. Mr. Martin was examined by Mr. Holroyd as to his business transactions since his deed of composition with his creditors in May, 1858, down to the date of sequestration, in reference to a deed of settlement upon his wife and family, made in January, 1857, and in reference to the rents of two houses in William-street, settled upon his wife and family. The meeting then adjourned.

In the estate of Christian Zucher, an adjourned examination. Insolvent was very briefly examined, and was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Camille Valenti, a special meeting. A debt of £439 1s. 6d. was proved.

Certificates of discharge were granted to William Barnsley, Isaac Davis, Edwin Haviland, Daniel Phillips, and Aloes Hoch.

William Frazer had given the usual notice of his intention to apply to-day for a certificate to be allowed to him, but was not in attendance.

SURRENDER.

John Mitchell, of King-street, Sydney, dealer. Liabilities, £273 3s. 5½d. Assets—value of personal property, £4 15s. Deficit, £268 8s. 5½d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 6.—Henry A. Swan, single, 11. William Newlands, second, half-past 11. William Denning, second, 1. John Hughes (deceased), single, half-past 1. John Robertson, special for examination, 2. Humphrey Jones, adjourned special for proof of debts, 2. *At Maitland*: Peter Keppie, single, 11.

Thursday, 7.—George F. M'Arthur, third, 11. James R. Fryer, adjourned examination, half-past 11.

Friday, 8.—William Macdonald, adjourned examination, 11. Jane Coleman, adjourned second, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, Mr. Ross, Mr. Shoobert, Mr. Laycock, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Allen, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Kettle, and Mr. Hopkins.

Twelve persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: one, a female who had been already thrice convicted in less than one month, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months; the rest were fined—some 10s., others 20s., and, in case of failure to pay, to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Two others, having while drunk made use of obscene language, were each sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Catherine Holland was charged with pocket picking. Eliza, the wife of Robert Maggs, deposed that she yesterday attended a sale by auction at Moore's, in Pitt-street; while standing apart from the rest of the company, near an article of furniture for which she intended to bid when the auctioneer came to it, she felt her dress pulled, and, turning round, saw the prisoner, who said, "O you naughty girl, you should not stand so;" she wondered at the woman's impudence and familiarity, having never seen her before; not long afterwards she saw a woman putting her purse inside the bosom of her dress, and, thinking that her own purse would be more secure in a similar position, felt for but could not find it; she then remembered the drag at her dress, and turned to look at the prisoner, but she was gone; as she had her purse in her pocket while standing when prisoner spoke to her, and no other person had been sufficiently near to touch her dress, she complained of her loss to a policeman, and afterwards at the Police Office; subsequently she saw prisoner, who then seemed not to know her; she gave her in custody to constable Spooner; her purse contained four £1 notes, two half-sovereigns, and some silver. The prisoner simply denied the charge. Committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

Josiah Sanders, who had failed to appear yesterday in obedience to a summons, was this morning brought before the court on a warrant, to answer the complaint of his wife, who deposed that they have been married about sixteen years, during nearly the whole of which period she has endured cruel treatment at his hands and latterly have occupied separate sleeping apartments; about seven o'clock on the morning of the 24th June he came to her bedside and without provocation beat her with his fists on the face and body so severely that she was compelled to fly the house for fear of her life, and to have medical assistance (her face and left eye were to-day much discoloured and swollen, and she said that her body still bore marks of his violence on that occasion); she had many times forgiven him, on his promises of kind behaviour for the future, which promises he had as frequently broken. Susannah Hopkins, servant in the house, deposed that she heard the screams of her mistress, and heard her master accuse her mistress of having taken money from his pocket in the course of the night, and afterwards saw her mistress, discoloured and swollen eyes and cheeks, but was not in the same room, and therefore did not see blows given. To pay a penalty of 40s., with 46s. 6d. costs, and to give sureties of the peace for twelve months, or to be imprisoned three months.

Joseph Williamson was charged with having for an unlawful purpose been upon the premises of Henry Wait. Joseph Wait deposed that yesterday morning he left his son's house at the Glebe, securing the doors and windows, and carrying with him the key of the front door; he returned about 2 in the afternoon and found the place as he left it, but in an upper room he found the prisoner, who must have used a false key to effect an entrance; he afterwards told his son, who gave prisoner into custody; in the evening he counted the money in the house and found it 16s. less than by a previous examination it seemed to be. Prisoner said that he went to the house to borrow a tape measure, and finding the door open went in to look for Mr. Wait. To be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

William Shearman and Patrick Tighe pleaded guilty to having kept open their public-houses for the sale of liquor on Sunday, and were each sentenced to pay 10s. penalty with 24s. 6d. costs. A like penalty was imposed upon George Harris, found guilty of selling during prohibited hours.

Two persons were fined 5s. each for allowing cattle, their property, to stray in the streets.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. R. J. Hopkins, Mr. A. Lenehan, and Mr. W. Bell.

Charles Crawhurst, James Evans, John M'Carthy, and Frank (a foreigner), were severally convicted of having been found drunk in different public parts of the city, and fined 10s. each; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours. Crawhurst was also found guilty of having assaulted constable M'Hale and damaged his uniform, whilst in the execution of his duty; and for that offence, was further fined in the amount of 40s., or to be imprisoned for one month.

James Thompson and Francis Gannon—two boys, respectively nine and ten years of age—were brought before the Court, charged with having stolen oranges from a shop in George-street. Thomas Severn, fruiterer, George-street, stated that defendants came into his shop on Sunday evening, and whilst he was at one end of the shop, Thomson took up six oranges—giving some of them to Gannon, and both of them ran away in different directions; defendant was troubled with rheumatism, and, therefore, could not prevent them from taking the oranges; but he managed to follow and catch the youngest (Thompson), who then dropped the oranges. Prisoners stated nothing in defence, and being found guilty, were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

John Grinley, a seaman, who was found drunk and using obscene language at the Circular Quay, was fined 20s., with an alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment; and George Watson, who obstructed the constable in apprehending the above defendant, was also fined 20s., in default of payment two days in the cells.

Justin Macarthy, a seaman, belonging to the ship Caldera, was found guilty of having continued to neglect his duties, and for that offence was sent to gaol for four weeks, to be kept to hard labour.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Captain Deloitte.

John Young and Henry Young (his brother), who appeared to be labourers, were charged with having assaulted James Church. Mr. Borton appeared for complainant. Church stated in evidence that he was a carpenter, residing at the North Shore, and that having, about eight o'clock on Saturday night, gone to Black's public-house to get some ale, for supper, he there saw prisoners; Henry Young said "You b——, I have it in for you now," and thereupon both set upon him (complainant), assaulted him, and knocked him down; he managed to escape from them for a few minutes, by running home, but they followed him, Henry Young exclaiming "Drag him out," and both rushed past complainant's wife, dragged him out of the house and beat him again with their fists, cutting and bruising his face as it now appeared to the Court; there was an old grudge between him (complainant) and Henry Young, on account of his having brought up prisoner's son for stealing a shilling. The defence made by prisoner was to the effect that complainant originated the row, and challenged to fight them. All appeared to have been in liquor. Prisoners were fined 10s. each, and ordered to pay costs of court, and professional costs of prosecution

John Young and Henry Young were arraigned on a second charge for having assaulted Mary Church, the wife of the complainant in the previous case. Mr. Borton for the prosecution. The assault, in the present case occurred in connection with the proceedings in the last. Complainant was at home when her husband entered, his face bruised and bleeding; her husband told the boy to fasten the gate and let loose the dog; but before the boy could dress himself, or the wife see anyone, she was knocked down from a blow on the eye; prisoner walked over, went into the house, and being joined by his brother, both of them beat her husband, Henry Young saying, "Come on, Jack; muzzle the b—— Church, and I'll settle the rest of b——s inside." Henry Young knocked her down a second time, and threw at her husband a stone, which struck him on the breast. Prisoners were again found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of 40s., together with costs of prosecution.

Four seamen of the brig Alice, who were brought before the court for disobedience of orders, were discharged, as it appeared that they refused to haul the ship off on account of a disagreement with the captain as to the payment of wages, which the magistrates sent them to the shipping office to settle.

Three persons, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having been found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each; in default of payment of this penalty, to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

THE YOHAMITE FALLS, CALIFORNIA.—The discovery of gold some years ago in California necessarily invested that country with a great interest; but it was an interest of so peculiar and absorbing a nature that little beyond the auriferous capabilities of the region were thought of. Its vast riches, independently of its mere gold production, its great resources, and the general features of the whole country, are neither sufficiently known nor rightly appreciated. Apart from its mineral abundance, it is a fact that there is hardly any country so bountifully endowed with agricultural advantages, more productive in its soil, or finer in its climate. The atmosphere is clear, and there are no violent extremes of heat and cold. The scenery of the country is of the most varied description. In the interior there flourishes a vast and magnificent vegetation, not of the luxuriant and overgrowing kind commonly met with in tropical regions; on the contrary, the country in general consists of fine, open, fruitful valleys, dotted here and there with clusters of large trees, something like an English park; or of mountainous regions more or less covered with forest vegetation, which is partly evergreen. In the spring wild flowers, in endless varieties of sizes, forms, and colours, cover the hills and valleys; and the most delicate and rare flowers cultivated in Europe as hot-house or garden plants are here found in the greatest variety and boundless profusion. Among the most extraordinary of all vegetable phenomena is the Wellingtonia gigantea, or mammoth-tree, unrivalled in size, and most beautiful in its growth, rising to heights varying from 250 and 350 to 450 feet, displaying a stem from 30 to 45 in diameter. Two of the great features of Californian scenery are the Yohamite Falls, and the Yohamite Valley. In the Mariposa county is situated the Yohamite Valley. This valley is most fertile in its nature, is evergreen, ornamented with immense trees, and watered by a beautiful clear stream. It is surrounded by rocks, some of which rise perpendicularly to a height of upwards of 3000 feet. At one extremity the River Merced enters the valley over the rocks, precipitating itself 3100 feet into the depths below. This is accomplished by one great plunge of 2100 feet, and two other minor ones of 200, and 400 feet respectively. It is by far the highest waterfall in the world, rolling a volume of water equal, during the rains, to the Thames at Richmond, and tumbling it sheer down over a precipice of the immense height above described.—*From California and its Resources.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales, and of the SPECIAL FUNDS paid into the Treasury, at Sydney, during the Quarters ended 30th June, 1858, and 30th June, 1859, respectively, shewing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE, OR RECEIPT.	Quarter ended 30th June, 1858.	Quarter ended 30th June, 1859.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
REVENUE PROPER.				
CUSTOMS:—				
Spirits	78,901 17 0	83,313 2 7	......	4,411 5 7
Wine	7,316 9 0	8,610 0 3	......	1,293 11 3
Ale, Porter, and Beer of all sorts	2,264 1 8	1,405 18 8	858 3 0	......
Tobacco	21,002 17 0	20,789 3 0	213 14 0	......
Tea	9,451 13 3	14,205 10 0	......	4,753 16 9
Sugar and Molasses	20,378 7 0	27,664 18 0	......	7,286 11 0
Coffee, Chocolate, and Cocoa	2,539 1 6	2,329 15 2	209 6 4	......
Opium	52 10 0	460 1 7	......	407 11 7
	141,906 16 5	158,778 9 3	1,281 3 4	18,152 16 2
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY	11,771 1 1	11,885 5 5	......	114 4 4
GOLD:—				
Duty on Gold	7,038 7 10	8,902 16 7	......	1,864 8 9
Miners' Rights	2,049 10 0	1,335 0 0	714 10 0	......
Business Licenses	304 0 0	396 0 0	......	92 0 0
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold, &c.	116 2 3	68 2 2	48 0 1	......
Leases to work Auriferous Lands	20 0 0	35 0 0	......	15 0 0
	9,528 0 1	10,736 18 9	762 10 1	1,971 8 9
MINT RECEIPTS	3,863 12 5	4,190 19 9	......	327 7 4
LAND REVENUE:—				
Proceeds of Land Sales	56,461 1 9	64,278 1 7	......	7,816 19 10
Rents of Land	6,719 4 11	3,363 1 10	3,356 3 1	......
Increased Assessment and Rent of Runs	......	1,356 19 4	......	1,356 19 4
Quit Rents	93 1 0	176 17 6	......	83 16 6
Redemption of Quit Rents	15 9 11	8 0 2	7 9 9	......
Survey of Runs	279 7 0	48 10 0	230 17 0	......
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands	683 10 0	796 0 0	......	112 10 0
Rent of Land (anonymous remittance)	30 0 0	......	30 0 0	......
	64,281 14 7	70,027 10 5	3,624 9 10	9,370 5 8
POSTAGE	9,783 1 11	10,844 11 8	......	1,061 9 9
LICENSES:—				
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	940 0 0	620 0 0	320 0 0	......
To Auctioneers	56 5 2	150 7 11	......	94 2 9
To Bonded Storekeepers	1,631 0 0	948 5 0	682 15 0	......
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	43,622 13 2	46,713 9 10	......	3,090 16 8
Night Licenses to Publicans, and for Billiard Tables	115 0 0	97 10 0	17 10 0	......
To Distillers and Rectifiers	8 0 0	16 10 0	......	8 10 0
To Hawkers and Pedlars	61 11 8	76 0 8	......	14 9 0
To Pawnbrokers	20 0 0	60 0 0	......	40 0 0
All other Licenses	27 12 6	23 14 6	3 18 0	......
	46,482 2 6	48,705 17 11	1,024 3 0	4,247 18 5
FEES OF OFFICE:—				
On Commissions to Public Officers	5 5 0	36 15 0	......	31 10 0
On Certificates of Naturalisation	31 18 0	81 4 6	......	49 6 6
On Copies and Transcripts of Papers	3 13 0	0 18 0	2 15 0	......
On the Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	2,036 0 0	1,684 5 0	351 15 0	......
Registrar General	752 16 2	724 9 4	28 6 10	......
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	977 18 11	645 1 9	332 17 2	......
Master in Equity	379 3 10	297 9 7	81 14 3	......
Curator of Intestate Estates	282 0 0	64 10 11	217 9 1	......
Insolvent Court	410 16 6	336 4 0	74 12 6	......
Sheriff	312 17 11	233 7 6	79 10 5	......
Courts of Requests	626 11 0	......	626 11 0	......
District Courts	......	519 2 8	......	519 2 8
Courts of Petty Sessions	644 0 2	545 14 6	98 5 8	......
Water Police Courts	113 13 2	92 16 0	20 17 2	......
Shipping Master's	681 0 3	683 5 0	......	102 4 9
Steam Navigation Board	26 0 0	48 0 0	......	22 0 0
Court of Claims	0 9 0	53 13 0	......	53 4 0
Moreton Bay Court Fees	94 7 7	183 13 3	......	89 5 8
On disputed Claims at the Gold-Fields	13 0 0	21 0 0	......	8 0 0
Convict Department	0 8 0	0 10 6	......	0 2 6
	7,291 18 6	6,252 0 6	1,914 14 1	874 16 1
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—				
Sheriff	204 12 0	121 12 10	82 19 2	......
Courts of Petty Sessions	812 2 7	726 14 1	85 8 6	......
Water Police Court	91 5 0	37 15 0	53 10 0	......
For the unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands	3 15 0	......	3 15 0	......
Crown's Share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	20 13 2	2 19 0	17 14 2	......
Proceeds of Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	4 10 0	265 17 8	......	261 7 8
Moreton Bay Court	......	12 0 0	......	12 0 0
Other Fines	......	2 1 0	......	2 1 0
	1,136 17 9	1,168 19 7	243 6 10	275 8 8
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—				
Tolls and Ferries	488 13 4	2,870 1 7	......	2,381 8 3
Wharves	1,958 16 8	1,963 5 0	......	4 8 4
Military Canteen, Sydney	328 5 0	2 17 9	325 7 3	......
Government Buildings and Premises	119 9 6	115 3 8	4 5 10	......
	2,895 4 6	4,951 8 0	329 13 1	2,385 16 7
RAILWAY TOLLS	16,145 3 0	16,524 8 0	......	379 5 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS	......	1,924 9 9	......	1,924 9 9
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR DUES, AND FEES (22 VICT., 4.)	......	4,601 13 0	......	4,601 13 0
NEWCASTLE TONNAGE DUES	359 15 6	612 10 0	......	252 14 6
IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES	5,943 0 0	4,807 9 7	1,135 10 5	......
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—				
Sale of Government Property	430 3 11	772 9 3	......	342 5 4
For the Treatment of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	428 8 0	227 8 2	200 19 10	......
Collections by the Accountant of the Government Printing Office	366 4 1	492 4 3	......	126 0 2
Contributions towards the support of the Gun-powder Magazine	22 13 0	22 12 3	0 0 9	......
For Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	309 11 4	289 14 10	19 16 6	......
Store Rent of Gunpowder	219 17 7	201 12 6	18 5 1	......
Surcharges Recovered	46 11 6	9 6 3	37 5 3	......
Balances in the hands of Public Officers, &c., refunded	562 14 10	3,081 11 6	......	2,518 16 8
Fees on presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registration	235 0 0	60 0 0	175 0 0	......
Interest on Bank Deposits	1,790 16 1	3,894 17 2	......	2,104 1 1
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,398 10 5	115 7 8	1,283 2 9	......
	5,810 10 9	9,167 3 10	1,734 10 2	5,091 3 3
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES	4 7 6	2 7 0	2 0 6	......
ASSESSMENT ON STOCK	131 11 3	......	131 11 3	......
TOTAL REVENUE PROPER ....£	327,334 17 9	365,182 2 5	12,183 12 7	50,030 17 3
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.				
Police Reward Fund	612 16 10	794 14 4	......	181 17 6
Police Superannuation Fund	467 3 0	611 3 7	......	144 0 7
Poundage	1,538 3 9	1,932 8 3	......	394 4 6
Imperial Postage	306 13 4	328 18 9	......	22 5 5
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	101 2 8	76 2 4	25 0 4	......
Church and School Estates Fund	1,708 11 11	1,262 13 6	445 18 5	......
Pilotage	1,493 17 6	......	1,493 17 6	......
TOTAL SPECIAL RECEIPTS ....£	6,228 9 0	5,006 0 9	1,964 16 3	742 8 0
GRAND TOTAL ....£	333,563 6 9	370,188 3 2	14,148 8 10	50,773 5 3
Deduct Decrease ....£				14,148 8 10
Increase on the Quarter ....£				36,624 16 5

The Treasury, New South Wales, 2nd July, 1859.

E. C. WEEKES, Treasurer.

TENTERFIELD ELECTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE polling for this electorate took place at Sullivan's Hotel, on Friday, the 24th June, and at the close showed a majority at that single polling-place of 15 in favour of Mr. Nott. The whole of the proceedings were conducted in an orderly and quiet manner, whilst the partisans of each candidate were very zealous throughout the day in bringing voters to the poll.

On Monday, the 27th, the official declaration of the poll was made at the same place by Mr. A. H. Macarthur, the returning-officer, in the presence of the candidates and a crowd who had assembled for the purpose. The result of the ballot at the different polling-places was as follows:—

	Nott.	Meston.
Tenterfield	49	34
Glen Innes	25	37
Byron	12	6
Bonsham	5	3
Maryland	8	0
	99	80

Giving a majority of 19 in favour of Mr. Nott; he therefore declared Randolph Nott, Esq., to be the duly elected member for the district of Tenterfield.

MR. NOTT came forward and thanked the electors for the honour they had done him by placing him in the proud position in which he then stood. He had told them that they were responsible for the character and conduct of the man they chose as their representative, and he now felt deeply that to them he (Mr. Nott) was responsible for the choice that they had made. He trusted that his public acts would fully justify the confidence they had placed in him, and that when he came to render an account of his stewardship at some future time, he would be able to do it with the full consciousness that he had been of some service to the district, and had not in any manner betrayed his important trust. Mr. Nott then remarked upon those who had entered the field with him, two of whom had not sufficient courage to come to the poll. One of them, Mr. Rusden, had published a most magniloquent address, in which he warned the electors to "beware of the alien who had no interests in common with their own," and called upon them, "as they valued the welfare of their wives and families, to avert the dread catastrophe of allowing him to be elected," but deemed it more prudent to retire quickly from the field than submit to being shamefully beaten, as he felt he must be on what he considered to be his own ground. Of the one who had actually fought the battle with him, he (Mr. Nott) would speak with all possible respect. Fairly and honourably he had been beaten, but if his (Mr. Meston's) profession of attachment to this electorate were sincere, he might still have it in his power to serve them, though, in one sense, he had been deprived of his voice. He (Mr. Nott) called upon the electors generally not to allow any momentary party feeling that may have arisen in the minds of any to exist for a moment longer, but to unite as one man in seeking the advancement of the different townships and the district generally in which they live. He then alluded to the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the returning-officer had been performed, and, after again cordially thanking them for their support, sat down. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MESTON said that he acknowledged himself beaten, but not vanquished. He felt no disrespect to Mr. Nott, and did not oppose him upon any mere personal grounds. He came forward because he did not think it right that any Sydney man should be allowed to walk the course for a prize so valuable as was the "Tenterfield Plate." He (Mr. Meston) entered against him, and the result showed what a neck-and-neck race they had had; and perhaps, if some of his friends had acted as they gave him to expect, he would not have been behind Mr. Nott at all. He did not think the present Parliament was likely to last the full five years, and if another election were needed for the district he would be quite ready to oppose Mr. Nott again. He thanked the large number of electors who had recorded their votes in his favour, and after a few complimentary remarks to the returning-officer retired amidst cheers.

MR. MACARTHUR briefly acknowledged the kind expression towards himself which had been uttered both by the successful and beaten candidate, and would not promise at some future day that he would not himself come forward and oppose them both when a member again had to be elected.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Nott and three for the returning-officer, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

On the same evening, a number of Mr. Nott's supporters invited him to dinner, at the George Inn, to express their good wishes previous to his departure for Sydney. The whole affair was got up in a most satisfactory manner, covers being laid for thirty, but many more came, for whom no room could be found. Mr. John Ross occupied the chair, and Mr. F. Savery the vice chair. The "Queen," "the member for Tenterfield," and "the Chairman," were successively given as toasts, and responded to in due course. Hilarity and enjoyment were the order of the evening, and the company separated well satisfied with all pertaining to it.

THE NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ROCKY RIVER, JUNE 23.—For the last seven or eight years, every copy of the thousands of papers that have daily issued from your office, or from all the other newspaper offices in the colony, have, in some way or other, directed the public mind to the gold-fields. At one time, we see the whole country thrown into confusion by the reports of some newly discovered gold-field. Extraordinary cases of success are recorded; or an unfortunate miner may detail his trials and hardships. The merchant and banker note the number of ounces received at the Mint; many profit directly, but almost all classes in New South Wales find in reports from the gold-fields something that more or less concerns them.

The rapid advancement of the colony since the year 1851, and the future greatness of Australia which is so much spoken of, are universally attributed to the great mineral wealth of the colony; it is the mineral wealth that is the pride of every colonist, and we know of one European nation that glories as much in these golden lands as others envy them. Throughout the world, Australia and gold are looked upon as identical; there are cities and towns in Australia that owe their existence to the gold-fields. There are fleets of ships upon the ocean because there is gold in Australia. Looking at all this, the humble digger has to pause and think, are we, the sons of toil, the miners on the mountain side, or in the bed of rivers in the Australian wilds, are we, and is the fruit of our labour the cause of all this pride, and glory, and envy, and power? Yes, it is the result of our labour, that has caused nations to be proud, and nations to be envious; that sustains cities, and has made their inhabitants wealthy and powerful. These cities may boast of their churches and cathedral—their schools and University; the wealthy citizens may give liberally of their means to charities, and institutions for the religious and moral improvement of the people, but never yet has the gold-miner been asked to share these privileges. The very men who have benefited the colony most in a material way have been singled out as an exception, when any scheme has been proposed to advance the interests of the colonists. On the passing of the new Electoral Act did not many members of the Assembly endeavour, in a most determined manner, to exclude the digger from exercising the franchise. From the first discovery of gold, the Government have indirectly endeavoured to crush the mining interest of the colony, taxing the digger, not only for the ground he occupies, but also for the gold he may raise; and in return, have most shamefully neglected to supply the wants or advance the interests of the miners. This neglect on the part of the Government has been backed by the clergymen of all denominations, and any person visiting the gold-fields may now see the evil effect on the population.

I have been a resident on the northern gold-fields for three years. To them I particularly refer. During that time I have heard of the Bishop of Newcastle being several times within two miles of the Rocky River diggings, but no nearer. I have never heard any person say that that high dignitary, or any other clergyman who may have visited the diggings, has ever openly condemned, or proposed any means to crush the fearful immorality and crime that exists on the gold-fields. Can, therefore, those clergymen who occasionally meet at Sydney in synod or conference be ignorant of the fact that a population is growing up in every quarter of the colony, who are being daily trained in vice and wickedness, without the benefits of education and religious teaching to counteract its effects on their after life? Are those clergymen ignorant of the fact that the Sabbath day is wholly ignored by a majority of the residents on every gold-field in New South Wales? We make no reference to the Chinese, for the most daring desecration is the work of those who ought to be an example. The practice of trading on Sunday, which was begun by low traders when the gold-fields were first opened, is now looked upon and recognised as legitimate business by men, however low and vile, yet possessing the influence of wealth; and by the exercise of their influence and example have succeeded in establishing Sunday as a market-day throughout the gold-fields. The storekeepers who keep open their places of business on Sundays defy the authorities to interfere; and those who consider it their duty to suspend all business on that day suffer a great injustice, as it appears to be regarded as an extra day, the roads are thronged more than on any other day with people carrying home their purchases. The Chinese in particular seem to consider it a great boon to be able to work from Monday morning till Saturday night, and do their shopping on Sunday. We often wonder if the shareholders of Sydney banks are aware when they contemplate with pleasure the advancing value of bank stock, or increased dividends, that some of that increase is derived from gold purchased by servants of the banks at the gold-fields on Sundays as well as week days. This is a fact which any person living on the gold-fields will corroborate. They may excuse themselves by saying if they did not buy it other people would. The diggers also find an excuse for choosing Sunday to build and repair their huts or fences, and till their gardens—to cut firewood for the week, and any such similar work; but how is this to end? Mining is now as permanent an occupation as any in the colony, and what can be expected of the children now growing up on the gold-fields? On the three principal northern fields, each with about one thousand inhabitants, there is not a resident clergyman on one of them. Schools are rarely met with, but public-houses abound every way we turn, indolence and drunkenness make them an attractive and public resort. The bagatelle board furnishes the manly game generally resorted to on Sunday evenings.

For the present I shall not pursue this subject farther. That such things should be, is discreditable to the mining interests of the colony, but does not exempt those from shame also whose more particular duty it is to detect and check such iniquities. There are many men on the gold-fields who have the interest of the colony at heart, and although a minority, they may save many men from ruin, and the country from disgrace, by representing the present state of affairs and induce the Government to pass an Act for the regulation of gold-fields, in order to meet the existing evil.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

JULY 5TH.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of the Chamber was held last evening; the chairman, Mr. George Tully, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary's department, acknowledging the receipt of an application from the Chamber for the promised establishment of a District Court at Newcastle, which had been subsequently omitted, to be included in the arrangements, and stating that "the attention of the Judge of the Northern District Court has been drawn to the circumstance, and that Mr. Owen will take steps to make such provisions as may be necessary as early as practicable."

The Chairman said that he had been induced by the urgency of the circumstances to prepare the communication to the Chamber which he then handed in, and which was read by the Secretary, as follows:—

THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE.

To the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce.

Gentlemen,—The present state of the Newcastle coal trade—the importance of which, in a national sense, cannot well be over-estimated—evidently deserves the attention of the commercial classes, as well as of every one interested in the prosperity of this colony. As the conditions which affect this trade, although they have the widest influence in this hemisphere, are little understood beyond the limits of this city, I deem it well to call general attention to them by making them the subject of a brief communication to this chamber, with which I conceive that the remedial movement, which the subject so imperatively claims, should originate.

In order to be fully understood, it is necessary freely to refer to the more recent action of the Newcastle coal proprietaries, which, so far as that action touches the public, becomes a legitimate subject for remark. It is known here that the amalgamation of proprietorship which, four years ago, centered the interests of the several individual coal owners in this vicinity in a second great company, has not tended to the healthy advancement of the trade. By that amalgamation, which has since vested nearly the entire production of colonial coal in two establishments, the benefits resulting from a stimulating competition have been excluded from the business, and a unity of object, if not of interest, on the part of these companies, has followed which has been attended with most of the public evils consequent on monopoly. These evils I should state, have not been limited to the maintenance of the price of the article which, from that period, has continued almost inflexibly at figures which seem independent of the principle of demand and supply, but have extended, in a degree, to the quality of the mineral raised, in which profit, realisable by facility of obtainment, would appear to have become the first object. It has thus happened that the character of our coals has not improved in a corresponding proportion to our opportunities, and that the richer resources of a district, which is ascertained to almost unprecedentedly abound in mineral wealth, have been, to a great extent, unavailed of. It should also be mentioned, as a further consequence, that the manner in which the coals are screened or prepared for shipment has been, and continues to be, the subject of serious complaint.

I exclude from consideration here the coals of Four-mile Creek, near Maitland, which a long and expensive land carriage, and a tedious inland navigation, render available, almost exclusively, only by the Hunter steamers at Morpeth. Nor do I include the recently opened Minmi, Woodford, and Tomago Mines, which are still contending with the difficulties of their up-river position, and the influence of which, as they have therefore not come into full operation, has not as yet been sensibly felt.

The opening of the Great Northern Line of Railway, two years since, seemed to afford a remedy for the evils which I have noticed by reducing the expense of land carriage, and inducing fresh mining enterprise by placing coal proprietors at a distance from the port more nearly on a level with those two companies whose mines adjoin the town; but that hope has been hitherto disappointed in consequence partly of the high rate at first demanded for carriage—which has since been gradually amended—and in consequence also of the pre-occupation of the wharfage space and shoots adapted for shipment, and of the want of promptitude or foresight in the provision of further accommodation. It is a significant fact, which should not escape notice here, as exhibiting the power brought to bear on this question, that by some unexplained influence at head-quarters the Coal and Copper Company have retained free possession for four years past of an extensive line of wharf, for which the previous occupiers offered the Government a rental of some three thousand pounds a year; while the Australian Agricultural Company are said to be taking in from the strand, without check or inquiry, land belonging to the public, which they are adding to that wharf, of which a free grant was so improvidently made to them by a former Government. The ultimate effect of this course of proceeding would, of course, elbow out all intrusive competition, but the gratuitous occupation of, for the purpose, an almost unlimited quay space has a further prejudicial effect on the existing trade by dispensing with economy in the application of room, and thence limiting the means of shipment to the rudest appliances—to the exclusion of steam cranes, and of those other improvements which would obviate that deterioration to which coals are now subjected in shipment here.

In contradistinction to the selfish policy which has influenced these companies, it should be mentioned that the people of Newcastle have omitted no exertion which would open, and remove the natural obstructions to the trade of the port, and that in a spirit of independent self-reliance, they, four years since, in conjunction with the up-river traders, obtained an act, imposing tonnage dues on the commerce of the port—to raise funds for its improvement, and with a portion of these funds a steam-dredge has been built, which is now employed in clearing out the coal channel, in order to obviate a lighterage of 4s. per ton, which its shallowness imposes on the cargoes of large vessels, the companies themselves never having as yet taken any means to clear the channel, even under their own shoots; with a further portion of these funds also, a new wharf is being erected, on a part of which it is proposed to erect steam cranes, for the shipment of the coals of the new companies which are now intending to enter the town by the Great Northern Railway, leaving, apparently, the existing long line of public wharf and shoots as hitherto, in free possession of the Coal and Copper Company. It would seem here that in the construction of this new wharf, a remedy is prospectively afforded for some of the evils already noticed, by opening the way for the introduction of a competitive power into the trade, but as this depends at present upon the action of the Government, in which the control of the wharves and port is vested, there is much reason to apprehend, from past experience, that being unsuited to the efficient discharge of a distant responsibility of this nature, it actions must continue to be far from equal to the exigencies of a fast enlarging trade, which is now in a state of rapid transition. The urgency of the question will be observed too, from the fact, that coals have already arrived here by the Great Northern Railway from the Minmi mines, for which there are as yet no means of shipment. My object, therefore, in this communication, is to endeavour—by exciting a general interest amongst the numerous consumers of an article the consumption of which is the measure of our national prosperity—to obtain that remedial measure from Government and the Legislature which is necessary for the effective management of the wharves and port, as a means to the better development of the mineral resources of this district. That measure—besides vesting the control of the wharves, harbour, pilotage, &c., in a local Board, consisting of honorary members—should make the rental of the wharves applicable for their own improvements and that of the port. It should also place the meterage of coal under proper regulations, in order to afford better security, under that head, to our foreign and other customers, and to prevent a repetition of that loud and general complaint which was lately made on the subject from the largest buyers of our coal at Melbourne.

These are not unreasonable requirements—are urgently required by the necessities of the trade and by the public interest, and are in conformity with the municipal principle, by which, at home, the management of commercial ports is vested in local control.

I am, Gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

GEORGE TULLY, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Newcastle, 4th July.

After the preceding communication had been read, a short discussion ensued, when, on the motion of Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT, seconded by Mr. DOWNEY, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman's letter then read be inserted on the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN said it was to be hoped that, until the Legislative measure, which was the object of the letter which had just been read to the Chamber, be obtained, the Executive would press on the erection of the much-needed steam cranes and wharf for the shipment of the coals which only waited these indispensable facilities in order to afford extensive employment to the Great Northern Railway.

Mr. HANNELL and Mr. KEMP remarked that the interests of the line were already suffering from this want, and that, as a further consequence, Messrs. Brown, the owners of the Minmi Colliery, were preparing to lighter their coals down the river—finding themselves shut out of this side of the water—and to ship them permanently at Stockton, opposite Newcastle, thus depriving the Great Northern line in perpetuity of a large coal traffic. Mr. Merrington said that, important as was the question of the employment of the Great Northern Railway in coal traction, there were larger considerations involved in a subject, which had even a wider interest for the whole colony, and that it was to be hoped that the period had arrived when it would be energetically taken up by the Legislature, and dealt with in a comprehensive spirit, worthy of its great national importance. The rest of the business was of a routine character.

THE ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

(*From the Economist.*)

Two months ago, when the differences between France and Austria in relation to Italian politics were beginning to assume a serious aspect, we considered the whole question at some length, with the view of ascertaining what course, if any, it would be wise and dignified for England to pursue. We concluded then that justice and prudence alike forbade our active intervention in the quarrel—if it came to a quarrel—on either one side or the other; and that previous diplomatic intervention to prevent a quarrel was not only singularly difficult but nearly hopeless, for the simple reason that France and Sardinia both seemed bent on war, and that in all probability no concessions on the part of Austria would avert that issue, unless they went far beyond what we were fairly entitled to urge upon her, or could honestly say that in the interest of her own possessions and dignity she ought to make. The result, it is to be feared, has fully justified our anticipations. In the hope of saving Europe from the calamity of a deadly struggle between two of her greatest Powers, we have done our best, and have despatched our French ambassador on a special mission to Vienna; but for the reasons assigned in the article in question, the mission has failed, as from the first—though we endeavoured to hope against hope—it was pretty obvious it must. The prospect of preserving peace is growing fainter day by day; and it becomes increasingly important that we should fully, and without prejudice or passion, realise to ourselves the several positions of the parties involved, or likely to be involved, in the impending struggle.

Our pacific efforts have failed from three causes:—First, because neither France nor Sardinia are sincere in their desire for peace; secondly, because Austria cannot, with a due and natural regard for her own interests and dignity, make such extensive concessions as alone would lead to a satisfactory and final settlement of the Italian question, and prefers to fight at once rather than sleep for ever under arms; and thirdly, because the hopes of Italian patriots have been too ardently aroused, and their daily wrongs and sufferings are too great, to make it probable that they would tamely acquiesce in inaction and prolonged endurance, even were the more powerful antagonists really disposed to patch up a hollow and transitory truce.

First. Let us put ourselves for a moment in the position of Sardinia. She feels that, prosperous and respected as she is, she still holds a precarious and almost provisional existence. Austria hates her, and must hate her, with a deadly hatred; watches her with fierce malignity; hems her in with intrenched camps and fortresses on every side; and waits with patient but unmasked implacability till some false step or some weak moment, or some lucky conjuncture, shall afford an opportunity to crush her. The Papal Court is equally her vigilant and unrelenting enemy—for ever at work fomenting intestine discord, and rendering all safe or peaceful government singularly difficult in a country so over-run with priests and monks as Piedmont has always been. The Radicals in her own dominions, and the patriots in every other Italian State, on the other hand, are unceasingly goading her to break irretrievably with Rome, to declare war against Austria, and to put herself at the head of a national movement, raise the standard of Italian independence, and boldly stake her own existence on the issue of the conflict. Even were no ambitious feelings to mingle with the motives which urge Victor Emmanuel to a rash decision, the pressure of these other incentives would not be easy to resist;—and for the last three years resistance, as we well know, has been difficult enough both to Azeglio and to Count Cavour. When, therefore, the promised aid and the secret instigation of France are added to the considerations above enumerated—when for the first time she sees a reasonable prospect of success, of glory, and of aggrandisement at once, of enlarging her territory, of liberating Italy, and of securing herself for ever against Austrian enmity—can we wonder that she should grasp at the tempting opportunity, and cling to the proffered aid? Can we expect a few diplomatic remonstrances and mediations, which offer nothing solid to countervail these splendid hopes, to induce her to forego so fair a chance of realising at one stroke all her most cherished visions, and delivering herself from the incessant dangers which menace both her internal peace and her national existence?

Moreover, Sardinia has taken up in the eyes of Europe a distinct position, ostensibly sound and diplomatically tenable. She, as well as Austria, is an Italian power of the first order; nay, considering Austria simply as an Italian power, and leaving out of view her foreign possessions, Sardinia is at least the equal of Austria in rank and extent of territory, and she has, at least, as deep a concern as Austria in the welfare, good government, and tranquillity of the other States of the Peninsula. She is, therefore, fully entitled to remonstrate, and to ask other Powers to back her remonstrances, when she sees Austria daily extending the network of her influence over all the minor Italian Sovereigns, forming special treaties with them, interfering in their internal affairs, marching troops into their territories, and occupying their strongholds. In insisting that Austria, as possessor of Lombardy, should confine herself to Lombardy, and leave the rest of Italy as free from her intervention as from that of Piedmont, no one can say that Count Cavour is taking a step in the slightest degree either unusual or presuming. It may not be a case for war; but assuredly it is a very fair case for spirited representations, and for an appeal to the justice and good offices of Europe.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. were sincerely desirous of peace, it is barely possible not only that the impending conflict might be postponed, but that peace might really be preserved,—for the resources of falsehood and perfidy are unfathomable. But if he had been desirous of peace, would he have acted or spoken as he has done? Is it possible to read in any one of his proceedings, or in any one of the manifestoes put forward professedly to calm the fears of Europe, the faintest indication of pacific feelings or designs? Is not their studied obscurity, their windy grandiloquence, their audacious mendacity, their haughty tone, a virtual admission that he has no more effective assurances to offer, and that he does not care to seek for any? No wonder the funds have fallen in spite of and because of them. That Louis Napoleon is now fully aware how entirely the public opinion both of France and Europe is against his schemes, there can be no doubt;—and in consequence of this opposition he has altered his tactics, but has in no degree abandoned his schemes. He is now bent upon getting war forced upon him, by demanding what sounds fair and reasonable and generous to Italy, but what he knows Austria would not concede, and would not be prudent in conceding. He is not cowed, but made cautious, by the clamour raised against his conduct. There are two excellent reasons against any *bona fide* retrograde movement of his part. The first is, that any such retrogression would be a confession of discomfiture in the face of Europe and of France; since any nominal concession on the part of Austria which diplomacy might be able to extort, would be too obviously trivial and too transparently hollow to afford him a decent pretext for receding. The second is that he has now assumed a position, which, however insincere we may deem it, is not without dignity and propriety, and, indeed, is tenable enough. He appeals to Europe against the Italian encroachments of Austria, as well as against the longer continuance of his own false position in that Peninsula. He says in effect, and, indeed, in words:—"We, the French, are in a position in Rome which has always been a wrong one, and which has now become such as no honourable or high-minded nation can endure. The Government which preceded mine sent troops to Rome, put down the patriots, and replaced the Pope on the throne from which his subjects had dismissed him. We did this on the understanding that the restored Pontiff should govern justly and mildly:—he has violated that understanding, and has turned a deaf ear to my representations, which have been urgent and repeated, so that I find myself *malgre moi* the sustainer of a clumsy, iniquitous, and cruel despotism. I, who joined England, in discountenancing the tyranny of Ferdinand at Naples, cannot remain the prop and tool of the tyranny of Pio Nono at Rome. I must and will retire; but I will not retire merely to yield place to the troops of a Power who will uphold and aggravate the very misgovernment which shocks me, and whose steady encroachments have given her already the virtual military occupation of nearly the whole Peninsula, and yet are sanctioned by the letter of no European treaties or recognised international engagements, and are at variance with the spirit of them all. I demand, therefore, that when I retire, Austria shall retire also, and that the retirement shall be genuine and final on both sides. France cannot concede to Austria undisputed predominance in Italy, and the power of imposing her leaden influence on all the minor States." It is difficult to say that France has no right—as usage and diplomacy define such rights—to hold this language. It is equally difficult for Austria to accept the proposal, or to rebut the claim of France to make it.

We have now to look at the case of Austria and at that of the Pope, and we must try to do so as coolly and impartially as becomes statesmen who are supporting the cause of no party in particular, but who are anxious to understand the cause and do justice to the difficulties and necessities of all parties in turn. Only in this way can we hope to arrive either at a clear perception of what is likely to ensue, or at a wise decision as to what we ourselves ought to do or to leave undone. And first as regards the Pope.

It is demanded by France and Sardinia that both the Protectors of the Pope should withdraw with a distinct engagement that the withdrawal shall be *bona fide* and irrevocable, and shall leave him to deal as he can, unaided, with his own subjects—to coerce them, if he can—to conciliate them, if he must. And he is expected to propose and request this withdrawal of his own accord. Of course we (privately) *wish* that such withdrawal should take place, and would be glad, for form's sake, that the Pope should ask it. But should we wish it if we were the Pope's friends? Should we not deprecate it as the worst of perils—should we not regard it as certain ruin—if we were the Pope's counsellors and ministers? It is easy to say: "The Pope, by losing his foreign protectors, would only be placed under the salutary obligation to govern well—to conciliate his outraged subjects, and to grant their reasonable demands." But what are these demands and what would this conciliation involve? Nothing, it is true, that we, free Britons, should deem extravagant or inadmissible, but something that Pio Nono is conscientiously and immovably of opinion that he cannot grant, and which he would abdicate rather than consent to. The day after the retirement of the French and Austrian troops the Roman people would demand parliamentary government and popular institutions—and in case of refusal would at once proclaim a Provisional Government. There probably would be little fighting—there might, perhaps, be no great bloodshed—for there could be almost no resistance. The Pontiff has no strength and few partisans, and would probably fly at once and seek refuge in some foreign State. For it is certain that he would not concede genuine popular institutions. We know that his conscience and his resolution on this matter are positive and immoveable. Indeed how could he grant what would be asked—and less than which neither would nor ought to satisfy those who value freedom and seek for the only secure guarantees of just and mild administration? He is by rank, by function, we had almost said by nature, an infallible, theocratic, temporal Sovereign; and you ask him to become a constitutional Prince—that is, observe, to govern in conformity with the wishes of his people, whatever may be his own notions of what is right and wise. It is simply impossible that he should do this; he tried once before, and found that his conscience would not let him. And it is idle to discuss now whether he is right or wrong, and whether casuists might not suggest some way out of the difficulty, since it is perfectly well known that his own mind is irrevocably made up upon the matter. To ask of him, therefore, that he should dismiss his Protector is, as he and we well know, to ask that he should seal the sentence of his own dethronement.

But some persons suggest that there should be a joint occupation of the Roman States under certain specified conditions, and by the authority of all the European Powers—who shall impose their own terms upon the Supreme Pontiff. Let us dismiss this miserable compromise as hollow and unworthy, and above all let England, as she values her own character and honour, warned by the past, have nothing to do with such a mockery. In the first place, let us remember that we tried this game after the insurrections of 1831. France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and England then guaranteed to the Papal subjects certain administrative improvements, certain civil liberties, and certain securities for the same. The Pope delayed, shuffled, laughed in his sleeve, trifled with us all, evaded the performance of every promise:—the other four Powers submitted and connived—England alone protested, but protested in vain. In the second place, where is the use of supporting the Pope on his throne, on condition of his making certain *bona fide* popular concessions, when we know beforehand that he will, and when he distinctly declares that he can, make none that are not purely illusory and utterly inadequate? And, in the third place, fancy England, France, and Austria sitting down to agree among themselves as to the special nature and extent of the popular institutions and guarantees for freedom and good government which Pio Nono should be compelled to promise and to grant:—Austria, determined to have none at all, or next to none—England, determined to have none at all that were not genuine and ample—and Louis Napoleon, divided between the anxiety not to offend the Gallican clergy and not to lose his pretext for Italian interventions, and the galling absurdity of demanding for Romans the liberties which he has reft from Frenchmen? Do not let England soil or degrade her dignity, by consenting for one hour to play a part in such a filthy farce.

And now for the Austrian view of the Austrian position in this strange imbroglio. We have, as our readers know well, small love for Austria and small sympathy with Austrian principles of government. We have never missed an occasion of denouncing her as the great European enemy of freedom and of progress; we never spared her relentless despotism and her barbarous treatment both of Italy and Hungary; and her behaviour during the Crimean war, as we often point out, was so intensely selfish and so mischievous to the common cause as to forfeit all claim on her part for assistance in any future hour of need. Still, let us admit her fair claims, and do justice to the undeniable difficulties of her case. Lombardy has been hers for immemorial years; Venetia was joined to Lombardy and guaranteed to her by the treaties of 1815, to which we, in common with all Europe, were parties. Her right to these territories is, therefore, as clear as ours to Ireland, or that of Piedmont to Sardinia or Savoy; and we could not for a moment dream of asking her to surrender them. Again, the genius of her Government is despotic, as that of ours is constitutional. It may be unwise, it may be cruel, but it is the system she loves and has conscientiously adopted, and she has a perfect right, according to the law of nations, to act upon it in her own dominions, without interference or remonstrance from any European Power. We should, therefore, be simply foolish and impertinent were we, or any Power, to propose to Austria to evacuate her Italian provinces, or to grant them free institutions and Parliamentary Government which she regards as evils and delusions. But—and here lies the insuperable difficulty of the case, to which it would be foolish to shut our eyes—these Italian Provinces, to which we admit her unassailable and legitimate title, she holds and governs against the will and feelings of the people, and therefore can only govern despotically, and can only hold by force. She is surrounded by other sovereigns equally at issue with their subjects. Has she not a right, under the circumstances, to enter into defensive alliances and even intimate friendships with these adjacent Powers in the interest of their joint security. If we deny her this, we are refusing her a privilege withheld from no independent State, and interfering in a manner which she cannot submit to without descending from her position as one of the free great Powers of Europe. It is true, we might ask from her the abrogation of those treaties whereby some of the other Italian Princes bind themselves to grant no privileges to their subjects which should be displeasing to her, or at variance with her principles of government. Probably she would concede this point—but the concession would be a nullity unless she bound herself not to interpose if these Princes, in case of differences with their subjects, were to ask her aid. And could we demand that from her without laying down the broad principle—for which this journal has unceasingly contended, but which no European Congress has yet laid down—that in no case shall a foreign Power intervene between subjects and sovereigns, either in the interests of despotism or in those of freedom. And we must in common fairness admit that no potentate ever had so strong an interest in meddling in the internal concerns of her weaker neighbours as Austria has in Italy. Not only are they constantly soliciting her interference, but her safety and tranquillity—nay, her actual existence as an Italian Power—are involved in the withholding of free institutions in the adjoining States. If she were to be bound over not to interfere, it is certain that every other Italian State would be the scene of revolutionary outbreaks in the first instance, probably of long-continued perturbation and disorder, and finally of popular institutions, in which the will of the people would be supreme. And as soon as it was so, it is certain that insurrection would break out in Lombardy also, and could only be quieted either by the most fearful amount of military executions, relentlessly ordered and incessantly renewed, or by the establishment of popular Government there also,—from both of which issues Austria recoils, and holds herself entitled to protect herself by every legitimate means within her power. And, as prevention is wiser than cure, it is not very easy to affirm that she is not entitled to anticipate and prevent by treaties with contiguous States, those flames from bursting out there which would instantaneously spread to her own dominions, and which, once broken out, no one could deny her title to put down by force.

Take the case now more immediately at issue—the evacuation of the Roman States. If France and Austria both retire, and retire for good, there will be an immediate rising, and the proclamation or the concession of free institutions—to be followed inevitably by similar proceedings in the Duchies and in Tuscany. Lombardy would only be a week or two later in catching the contagion; or if the overwhelming force with which Austria has now garrisoned her territory postponed the certain outbreak, it would come the first moment her iron grasp was relaxed. She knows this as well as we do; she knows perfectly well (and we cannot gainsay her), that—unless she is prepared to grant real self-government to Lombardy, *i.e.*, popular assemblies and exclusively Italian officials, reserving to herself only tribute as Liege Lord, and the retention of the great fortresses,—she would be simply weak and foolish to relax her grasp either on Romagna, or Modena, or Tuscany. She pleads, and we cannot deny, that to insist upon the latter is to insist upon the former also, as its natural and necessary corollary. Moreover, we must not forget that she has reversionary claims on Tuscany and the Duchies—and it has always been held that parties have an equitable title to see that property which reverts to them is not ruined while in the hands of the actual possessor.

We do not for one moment mean to say, in what we here urged, that the establishment of popular institutions in Rome, and the recession of Austria into the position of mere inactive Suzerain of the Lombardo-Venetian territory would not constitute a consummation devoutly to be wished. On the contrary, there is no political blessing we desire more earnestly. But what we do mean is, that to expect Potentates who look upon these results as the worst of evils, as curses and not blessings, to abandon the vantage-ground of actual possession, and, in obedience to diplomatic suasion, to take steps from which these results must inevitably flow, displays a sanguine hopelessness which we cannot share.

In truth, however, the matter is taken out of the hands of diplomatists now. When you have two exasperated Potentates, face to face, ready for war, and inflamed by mutual and long fostered animosities, one of whom scarcely can, and the other of whom scarcely wishes, to back out; when you have two hostile armies lying within a few miles of each other, one of which contains thousands of sanguine patriots and youthful aspirants from various provinces, all eager for the strife, full of bright hopes, and maddened by intolerable wrongs; when in every state of the Peninsula human combustibles of the most explosive character are lying in masses, surrounded not by smouldering sparks, but by blazing torches, and when a fire lighted in any one spot must become a universal conflagration,—who can hope that the question of peace and war is likely to be left to the calm decision of cabinets and statesmen who protocol and correspond in their arm-chairs? A shot fired in haste or in mistake; the vehemence of some impetuous subalterns; a resented wrong or insult which in quieter times would have been endured in silence;—these are the things which in all likelihood will inaugurate the struggle, the final issue of which God only can foresee. But in this struggle we assuredly have no need and no right to intermix. We may deprecate it—for war is always an evil, even when it leads to good and is righteous in its origin; and few wars can be much worse for humanity or much more costly and mischievous to Europe than the present state of armed expectation, or the condition for some years past of unhappy Italy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Illawarra (s.), 203 tons, Captain Kell, from Port Macquarie 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. Smith, Mrs. Schroider, Mrs. Crummer, and 5 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Dawstone, barque, 495 tons, Captain Newton, from London 21st February. Passengers—Mrs. Newton, child and servant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 5.

Buonaparte, for Launceston via Newcastle.

Calender, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Asia, for Hobart Town; Palmyra, for Callao; Hollandia, for Sourabaya via Newcastle; Clarence (s.), for Brisbane; Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 5.

Hollandia, ship, 403 tons, Captain Ringe, for Sourabaya via Newcastle, in ballast.

Palmyra, ship, 786 tons, Captain Jamieson, for Callao, in ballast. Passengers—Captain Smalley, Mrs. Aggett, Mrs. Jamieson and child.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 5.

Boomerang, from Tweed River, with 300 planks and sundry rigging from Middleton Reef; West Wind, from Pitt Water, with 3 tons wood; Nil Desperandum, from Lake Macquarie, with 5,000 shingles; Woodpecker, Orient, and Hope, from Brouloe, with 110 tons potatoes, 312 bags wheat; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 trusses hay, 184 bags maize, 40 bags bran, 240 hides, 4 coops poultry, 4 boxes eggs, 5 cases fish, 7 horses, 6 calves, 2 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 5.

Harp, for Newcastle; West Wind, for Pitt Water; Nil Desperandum, for Lake Macquarie; Ben Bolt, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

Dawstone, from London: 4 packages, Dr. Ross; 350 kegs, G. Wordehouse; 32 packages, Troswell and Co.; 3 packages, Dr. M'Vittie; 1 package, Rev. H. Bull; 8 hogsheads, 18 packages, Tucker and Co.; 68 packages, F. Geard; 43 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 100 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 59 packages, S. M. Franklin; 111 hogsheads, 637 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 40 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 package, L. Moss; 300 cases, W. Long; 28 casks, 80 barrels, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 100 cases, How, Walker, and Co.; 132 packages, E. Vickery; 3 packages, W. R. Piddington; 1 package, Rev. Dr. Polding; 3 packages, Rev. W. Drake; 1 package, R. Blair; 96 packages, Thacker, Daniel, and Co.; 879 rails, Newcastle Coal and Copper Co.; 2 packages, J. Alexander and Co.; 64 packages, W. M'Donald; 6 packages, Cohen and Co.; 1 package, Allen, Street, and Norton; 251 cases, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package, E. Field; 6 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 package, A. Gordon; 1 package, Captain J. Gordon; 5 packages, Buchanan and Co.; 1 package, Flavelle Brothers; 1 package, J. Stuart; 1 package, G. H. Howell; 1 package, Leathes, Brown, and Co.; 1 package, G. J. Crouch; 1 package, Miss Hosking; 1 package, F. S. Glaister; 5 packages, J. Brush; 13 packages, R. Hill; 22 packages, Donaldson and Co.; 1 package, Rev. A. Buznacott; 2 packages, W. Adnum; 13 packages, Rev. J. Dougall; 2 packages, Levicks and Piper; 11 packages, F. Fisher; 3 packages, B. Dean; 10 kegs nails, 378 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 4 packages, J. Ford; 15 packages, J. Corlo; 1265 packages, M. Moss; 1 package, Youngman and Co.; 465 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 packages, Brush and MacDonnell; 41 trunks, Saddington and Son; 20 packages, D. M'Lean; 1 package, J. Slade; 134 packages Government Stores; 65 packages, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Callao.—By the Palmyra, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Curtis.—By the Uncle Tom, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Nelson.—By the Marian, this day, at noon.

For the Friendly and Feejee Islands.—By the Agnes, this day, at noon.

For New Plymouth.—By the Kate Kearney, this day, at noon.

For Kempsey.—By the New Moon (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Duncan Hoyle (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Port Cooper.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the John Bunyan, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Spray, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: City of Melbourne, barque, 177 tons, Captain M'Lean, for Auckland; Lord Worsley (s.), 291 tons, Captain Johnson, for Auckland.

The cargo of the Illawarra (s.), from Port Macquarie, consists of 110 bags maize, 12 casks beef, 9 casks pork, 4 casks oranges, 2 horses, 20 hides.

The Dawstone, from London, has had her passage protracted by very heavy westerly gales in the Channel, and a continuance of light winds and calms in the S.E. trades. She made Cape Otway Light at 1 a.m., on 2nd instant, and reports the following vessels spoken April 11:—Sydenham, from Melbourne to London, 56 days, out in latitude 5·30 S., longitude 29 30 W.; April 24, Duke of Wellington, Lannelly, to Melbourne, 46 days out, latitude 32·21 S., longitude 36·37 W.; May 2, Speedy, from Sydney to London, 42 days out, latitude 27.11 S., longitude 32·53 W.; April 2, James Jardine, from Liverpool to Adelaide, 47 days out, latitude 0·33 N., long. 24·24 W.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—William Buchanan, barque, 166 tons, Cordy, from Sydney.

July 4.—Athol, schooner, 215 tons, Bond, from Melbourne.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

July 5.—City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

July 5.—Corio (s.), from Kangaroo Island, with the Salsette's mail, at 10·5 a.m.

Winds and Weather.

July 5, 9 a.m.—Portland, N., light cloudy, raining slightly.
Queenscliffe, N., fresh clear.
Albury, N., fine.
Gundagai, W., cloudy.
Goulburn, W., light fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 5.	8·30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Moderate breezes, fine.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto ditto, clear.
	5 p.m.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto, ditto.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
6¼	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·12
8	Homebush	7·24	10·34	2·34	5· 9	6·19
13¾	Parramatta	7·40	10·50	2·50	5·25	6·35
17¾	Fairfield	7·58	11· 8	3· 8	—	6·52
22	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	—	7· 5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	—	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	—	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45
16¼	Fairfield	—	8·21	11·24	3·24	6· 4
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
25¾	Homebush	7·51	8·50	12·10	4·10	6·40
27¾	Burwood	7·57	9· 2	12·16	4·16	6·46
29	Ashfield	8· 4	9· 9	12·23	4·23	6·53
31	Petersham	8·12	9·16	12·31	4·31	7· 1
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 9·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·34 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·20	2·45	7·20	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·35	2·58	7·35	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
10¼	Hexham	8· 8	3·23	8· 8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

The New Theatre, West Maitland.—Though seven weeks only have elapsed since the commencement of the new Theatre, the erection has proceeded with such rapidity, that the woodwork will, we understand, be completed this week, and the decorators will then begin their operations, which, in a few weeks more will impart a finish to the structure. The stage is of large dimensions; and on the east side are the dressing rooms—nine in number—several of considerable size, and all conveniently accessible from the stage. Twelve hundred is the number of persons the theatre is calculated to contain; and when used as a ball-room, with a flooring raised to the level of the stage, it will present unrivalled accommodation for any assembly that Maitland is likely to see convened.—*Mercury.*

The Christian Pleader.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of this journal was held on Thursday, Mr. Black, M.L.A. in the chair. The publisher read a statement of its last publication, and stated, a guarantee of £200 would be required to make it a weekly paper, which was thought desirable by the meeting. Resolutions that a subscription be entered into for raising £200 by contributions of £5, £2, and £1, and expressing confidence in the publisher and editor were passed. The publisher objected to receiving the money as a donation, expressing his opinion the £200 would be returned in eighteen months.

Clearing-out Sale of General Drapery, Merchandise, Canvas, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of buyers generally to his clearing-out sale, this day, at his rooms, 295, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely, to be continued till the whole is disposed of, previous to removal.—See advertisement.—Adv.

We have been requested by John G. Cohen to call the attention of grocers, speculators, storekeepers, and others, to his sales, this day, Wednesday, July 6, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, viz., damaged Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, York hams, groceries, &c., without reserve.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

July		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn	High Water After.
6	Wednesday	7 9	4 58	11 30	11 50

Moon.—First quarter, 7th instant, 8h. 58m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

The announcement of war between Sardinia and Austria will not occasion much surprise. It was barely possible that the interposition of Europe might postpone the crisis. It was, however, most unlikely that that interposition would be permanently effectual. There is a certain process preparatory to actual war, which as surely indicates its approach, as the array of troops upon the field of battle. Sardinia and Austria both have long disclosed their designs and apprehensions. The increase and concentration of their armies—the collection of the munitions of war within their forts,—their recriminations and appeals to the judgment of the world, were the usual preparatory steps to actual collision, the distant murmurs that declare an approaching storm.

It becomes of little importance by whom blood is first drawn in settling the responsibility of war. Those who have given the first provocation, and imposed the necessity for hostile preparation—who have refused to withdraw from positions which were a perpetual threat—must be held answerable for its ravages. Both Sardinia and Austria impute to each other the guilt of insufferable provocation. Austria asserts that Sardinia has been the focus of insurrection; that the free institutions which she has established have been a brand to enkindle revolutionary passions,—that her agents, spread throughout Italy, have imposed upon Austria and the Italian Governments the necessity for severe repression, and thus aggravated the discontent, and imposed on Austria the necessity for an armed surveillance.

Sardinia complains that Austria has gathered armies upon her frontiers, and has threatened not only her liberty but her existence,—that Austria has not only resolved to crush her nascent institutions, and to reduce Piedmont to the general *regime* of despotism, but also to desolate her cities and valleys with the scourge of war. We cannot wait, say the Austrians, until Piedmont has propagated her principles through Italy and kindled a revolutionary flame: we must take precautions to resist her insidious influence. On the other hand, Sardinia replies that she cannot wait while Austria throws over Italy an iron network, encloses with artillery the Piedmontese territory, and collects a force by which in an instant she may crush the kingdom, and make even the ultimate interference of foreign Powers unavailing. Austria with so great a force might so desolate and destroy the country that not even France, with all her power, would be able to raise it up.

The course of Sardinia throughout would seem delirious and puerile, if not directed and sustained by the imperial resources of Napoleon. There are therefore great questions to be solved. What are the ultimate views of France? Will Napoleon engage in the war without exacting some territorial indemnity? Then what is the extent of his ambition? Will he confine his views to the recovery of that territory of which France was deprived in 1814, that there might be nothing to obstruct the entrance of the armies of the Allies—a territory inhabited by Frenchmen, who speak the language of France, and have all the essential sympathies and tastes of a French people? If this is the price which Sardinia is to pay for the support of France she will require some addition to her territory, and Lombardy is before her.

Or, does Napoleon, extending his views further than this, contemplate the reorganization of the kingdom of Italy? Napoleon the First put upon his own head the iron crown at Milan. Napoleon the Second was King of Rome. Such was the nominal dignity until the title was abolished with the French empire. Will Napoleon the Third so far tread in the steps of his predecessor, or will Victor Emmanuel, supported by French influence and authority, assume the diadem of Rome? It is thus that questions return in the cycle of years, and problems which one generation has failed to solve are delivered to the next.

The effects of a declaration of war must be, in some measure, disastrous, because while for England there is little to hope, everything is overcast with uncertainty. While England keeps aloof from the war, she will not suffer much interruption in her commerce, and it is possible that the increased consumption of wool may compensate for the causes which would otherwise depress its price.

None engaged in the war have great monetary resources. There will, therefore, be a drain of capital from London—the great Money Market of the world. It will, however, be remembered that it was after the Russian war had long terminated, that the great disturbance of capital occurred; and it will be probably some time, in this instance, before any serious revulsion will be suffered.

Even the first news which has arrived shows the tendency of the war to extend itself. The declarations of neutrality are precautions against danger. Switzerland, Belgium, and the two Sicilies are in the neighbourhood of the war. Austria, if pitted against France, will be exposed to the disturbances in Servia and Montenegro. Russian troops are concentrated in Bessarabia, bordering upon Turkey. Thus England is extending her military force, and thus her funds have partially declined. It is impossible to foresee where this armed controversy will end.

A topic has come up before our local Chamber of Commerce, which has already been agitated among similar associations in England, and especially by the influential Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool—and this is the adoption of the cental or 100 lbs. avoirdupois, in lieu of the present hundredweight, as a measure of all kinds of grain and meal. The reason urged in favour of this alteration is that it will be *pro tanto* an adoption of the decimal system, and diminish the difficulties of calculation. The inconveniences of the numerous and clumsy standards of weight and measure in use in the British empire have frequently been exposed, and were it not that the people are so little addicted to change, except under the pressure of intolerable grievances, the evil would have been remedied long ago by the introduction of a simpler and uniform system. But mercantile men having once learn to accommodate themselves to the system, and become familiar with its intricacies, are comparatively indifferent about change.

The desirableness of instituting a decimal coinage has for a long time been pressed upon the attention of Parliament, and that by parties so influential that it would probably have been practically carried out long ere this, had it not been that the advocates of the change were all at loggerheads as to the kind of system that it would be best to substitute for that in use at present. Some are for taking the farthing as the basis of a new currency, and assimilating the coinage to that of France and America. Others are eloquent on the virtues of the shilling, while another party insists that the pound sterling is a fixed institution that it is impossible to dislodge, and that other coins must be adapted to it. While not a few are found to question the popular utility of a decimal coinage at all, and who praise the superior merits of a duodecimal system as admitting more conveniently of the frequent customary subdivisions. Some have even gone so far in their preference of the number twelve over the number ten, as to suggest that an effort should be made to establish it as the base of numeration, and to invent two new figures to take the place of ten and eleven. But this is a reform which, however desirable it might be shewn to be abstractedly, is practically impossible. If the world had to begin all over again, it is possible that the system of numeration might be improved, but what has grown up and become adopted so universally, is now an inevitable necessity.

The adoption of a decimal coinage was always regarded by the theorists as the first step towards a universal decimal system, that should include weights and measures also. But the agitation in favour of the cental would seem to intimate that reform in the matter of weights and measures may possibly take precedence of the coinage. But the same diversity of opinion that prevails about cents and mils and florins, and dollars, prevails also with regard to the expediency of adopting the cental. There can be no doubt that to measure exactly a hundred pounds in weight is more convenient than to measure by a hundred and twelve pounds; and if that were the whole matter to be determined, the decision would be easy and prompt. But there are ulterior considerations which force themselves on the attention, and justify a pause before such a change is adopted. In carrying out reforms, it is always important to inquire whether the proposed reform is final, or whether it is only partial and intended but as a step in advance. If the latter is the case, it remains to be enquired whether the step to be taken is a step that will facilitate future advances or hinder them. Now with regard to the cental it is affirmed that while its adoption would as far as it goes be a sort of acknowledgment of the advantages of the decimal system, that yet it would actually impede the complete adoption of such a system, inasmuch as it could not be worked into it. This point has been very strongly put by the "International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coins," which has presented a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deprecating all official recognition of the cental. This memorial is printed at length in the *Monetary Times* of March 26th. The Association has been in existence for some years, and consists of savans from the different countries of Europe and America. It holds biennial congresses to discuss the question, and force it on the attention of the various continental Governments. Three such congresses have already been held, at Brussels, at Paris, and at Vienna respectively, and the next is to be held in London in the course of the present year. The object of the Association is, as its title implies, to obtain the adoption of a uniform decimal system of coins, weights, and measures all over the civilised world. And the position it takes is, that after the most careful consideration of the question by scientific men, no better standard of weights and measures can be adopted than that instituted by the Savans who established the present French method, and they, therefore, recommend the universal adoption of the gramme and the metre. They assert that the gramme is already in use in Norway, Denmark, Prussia, some other German States, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, and some other Italian States, and that among scientific men and others engaged in extensive calculations, it is frequently used even though the results have to be retranslated into the numerical vernacular. They also point out that the change will be really less inconvenient as applied to English measures than the adoption of the cental. For to adopt the cental, which implies that the pound avoirdupois is to be taken as the basis of calculation, will altogether upset the measurement by the ton, which is so general. While on the French plan, a thousand kilogrammes or a decimal ton, differs only from the English ton by one-and-a-half per cent. This being the case, as the cental could not be made to fit into the French system which is proposed for universal adoption, and as the ton could be made to do so very nearly, the Association deprecates the adoption of the cental as a false step which it may be difficult to retrace. If a change is to be made at all, it is urged that it should either be a complete and satisfactory change at once; or else it should be such a change as should keep the ideal perfection in view, and not only approach it, but facilitate further approach at a future time, as soon as circumstances may permit.

The flags which floated lately over the harbour, and above some of our mercantile establishments, reminded our fellow-citizens that the 4th July is sacred in the annals of America—the day when the giant empire of that continent began its national life. In proportion as we recede from that epoch, and all the mournful remembrances associated with the war of independence fade from the minds of men, will the people, both of Great Britain and America, harmonise in their views respecting it. The long list of wrongs inflicted and suffered, which are recorded in the "Declaration," will pass under the impartial review of history, and the relative positions of both parties to that contest will be more justly appreciated. It is not to particular misunderstandings or wrongs that we are to trace that event. The time arrives when the parent State can no longer govern, and when the colony possesses within itself all the resources of self-control and self-defence. In the instance of America this time was ascertained through insurrection and civil war. Under more suspicious circumstances independence may be enforced by the parent State rather than hastened by the impetuosity and discontent of its dependencies.

It is but graceful in Englishmen, when remembering the epoch of American independence, to glance at those grand and unparalleled events which have followed it. History tells us of mighty hordes issuing from the deserts of Germany and Scythia, desolating a civilized empire and destroying its cities—effacing its records, and even annulling its language. How different the story of American independence!—millions spreading over deserts, noble cities rising almost with magical rapidity, the extension of all the arts and habits of civilised life—a commerce in the New World equal to the commerce of the most mercantile nation in the Old,—the growth of a new literature as well as the opening of an immense field for the diffusion of the achievements of European mechanical science, and the still more precious triumphs of English literature and song.

The modern American has a right to ascend to the sources of English freedom and English literature, and to claim as a common heritage the genius of Bacon, of Shakspere, and of Milton. But the American is not entitled to refuse to kindred blood and to persons speaking the same language a share of the distinction and glory which may be due to the American name for the unparalleled advances in the subjugation of a mighty continent beneath the sway of Christianity and freedom.

Claiming to be partners and sympathisers in all that is noble and distinguished in America, we are bound to regret whatever stains her reputation, enfeebles her liberties, or lays up in store the elements of future weakness and decay. It is rather for the Americans themselves to turn with other feelings towards those darker incidents of their national life—to dread the disorganisation of ignorant masses, the restless impetuosity of ill-regulated liberty, the defiance of law, slavery, lynching, legislative tumult, and official corruption. Great as have been the blessings bestowed upon the American nation, they are attended with evils and dangers over which a patriot must watch, and over which a patriot might sometimes weep too.

While, however, we congratulate the Americans on what they are and upon the prospect of what they may be, we turn with unabated fondness to our own land. A monarchy once uprooted and destroyed can never be restored. A military despotism is possible, but never again the rule of an hereditary Prince whose throne is settled upon the rock of old convictions and old attachments. If America is free, England is not less free. If the chief of America commands the confidence of the American people, the sovereign of England has attracted a nation's love. The children of that land where the convictions of the public, working up through the forms of the constitution, soon organise themselves into law, look upon America with a friendly, but not with an envious eye. It is to England that we turn as our best guide and example, and at the same time without regarding our transatlantic brethren less, or taking an inferior interest in their prosperity.

MEMBERS ELECTED FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

East Sydney	Hon. Charles Cowper, John Black, Henry Parkes, Hon. James Martin.
West Sydney	Rev. Dr. Lang, J. Pemell, T. Broughton, J. H. Plunkett.
Paddington	Sir Daniel Cooper.
The Glebe	John Campbell.
Newcastle	Arthur Hodgson.
Murrumbidgee	William Macleay.
Brisbane	John Richardson.
Nepean	R. Jamison.
Bathurst	J. F. Clements.
Goulburn	W. Roberts.
East Macquarie	W. Cummings, W. H. Suttor.
Yass Plains	T. Laidlaw.
Wollombi	W. T. Cape.
Northumberland	A. W. Scott.
Illawarra	J. L. Hargrave.
Newtown	Alexander M'Arthur.
Western Gold-fields	R. Wisdom.
Patrick's Plains (?) / Paterson	W. M. Arnold.
West Macquarie	J. M'Phillamy.
Ipswich	J. Macalister.
St. Leonard's	E. M. Sayers.
Parramatta	J. Byrnes, G. Oakes.
The Williams	S. N. Dark.
Canterbury	E. Flood, Samuel Lyons.
Argyle	T. A. Murray.
Kiama	S. W. Gray.
Queanbeyan	W. Forster.
Carcoar	W. R. Watt.
Lachlan	J. N. Ryan.
East Maitland	Joseph Chambers.
West Maitland	Hon. E. C. Weekes.
Windsor	W. B. Dalley.
Wellington	N. Hyeronimus.
Mudgee	Hon. L. H. Bayley.
Braidwood	F. A. Cooper.
Orange	S. Samuel.
The Murray	John Hay.
The Hawkesbury	J. B. Darvall, W. R. Piddington.
Gwydir	R. L. Jenkins.
Shoalhaven	John Garrett.
Central Cumberland	J. H. Atkinson, J. C. Laycock.
Morpeth	E. C. Close.
East Moreton	R. Cribb.
Narellan	John Hurley.
The Hunter	R. Jones.
Leichhardt	W. H. Walsh.
Upper Hunter	Hon. J. Robertson.
Hartley	H. Rotton.
Eden	D. Egan.
Camden	W. V. Wild, H. Oxley.
The Lower Hunter	W. C. Windeyer.
The Hume	Morris Asher.
The Tumut	G. D. Lang.
The Clarence	C. Irving.
Patrick's Plains	Captain Russell.
West Moreton	Henry Mort.
Tenterfield	R. Nott.
The Hastings	H. Flett.

THE NEW ENGLAND ELECTION.

(*From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

We have received from a business correspondent the following brief note of the poll at Armidale, on the 30th June. The final result will probably not be known for some days.

"Armidale, June 30.

"I send you the state of the poll at Armidale, as declared at five o'clock:—
"Hart ... 132
"Rusden ... 119"

Last evening a gentleman, who had just arrived from Armidale, obliged us with the following note of the result of the polling at four polling places, and the anticipated result of the election:—

	Hart.	Rusden.
Armidale	132	119
Uralla	128	32
Bendemeer	2	25
Falconer	2	49
	264	225

"So far the above is a correct account of the state of the poll at the above-named places. There are three other places from which accounts had not yet been furnished; but as they are principally situated in localities where the squatters' influence is likely to extensively tell, no reasonable doubt can be well entertained of Mr. T. G. Rusden's success."

THE HASTINGS ELECTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Macquarie, July 6.—I herewith hand you the return of the polling for the electorate of the Hastings, which has resulted in the return of Mr. H. Flett:—

	Flett.	Andrews.	Panton.	M'Carthy.
Port Macquarie	22	30	10	0
Rolland's Plains	3	8	27	0
Wingham	52	106	0	1
Cundletown	158	38	0	0
Tinonee	65	56	0	0
Kempsey	3	31	149	0
	331	278	186	1

Breach of the Registration Act.—William Copper, a labourer residing in Rutherford, was summoned before the Bench at West Maitland, on Monday, by Mr. Daniel Carter, the Registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, for neglecting to register the burial of his child, Caroline Copper. Daniel Carter deposed that defendant's child died on the 7th May, and defendant registered the death on the 9th; but he had neglected to register the burial, notwithstanding that complainant had written to him and furnished him with a form to fill up. Defendant had thereby subjected himself to a penalty of £10. Mr. Carter stated to the Bench, that as defendant was an illiterate person, and had erred through ignorance, he did not wish to press the charge against him; but he had deemed it his duty to bring the matter forward as an example to others. The Bench, in consideration of Mr. Carter's recommendation, fined the defendant in the mitigated penalty of 5s. and costs.—*Maitland Mercury.*

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Arrival of the Salsette

AT ADELAIDE.

WAR DECLARED

BETWEEN

FRANCE, SARDINIA,

AND

AUSTRIA.

[A portion of the following appeared in our Second Edition yesterday.]

[FROM OUR ADELAIDE CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD OFFICE,
Tuesday 5·15 p.m.

The Corio, branch steamer, arrived at Holdfast Bay at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, having received the mails from the Salsette a little after midnight.

The Salsette's dates are as follows:—Southampton, May 12th; London (via Marseilles), May 18th; Suez, May 27th; Aden, June 2nd; Mauritius, June 16th; King George's Sound, July 1st; Kangaroo Island, July 5th.

War has been declared between Sardinia and Austria.

100,000 French troops have marched into Italy, under the command of Emperor Napoleon in person.

The General Elections are over in England. Lord Derby's Administration is said to have gained from twenty to thirty-five votes.

The Duke of Malakoff has resigned the post of French Ambassador in London in order to take a command in the Italian campaign. Count Persigny succeeds him.

The Empress Eugenie has been declared regent during the Emperor's absence.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation, stating that Great Britain is neutral, and enjoining her subjects to remain so.

A secret convention is said to have been made between Russia and France.

Consols are 91⅞. The Bank rate of discount is raised from 2½ to 4½ per cent.

In several of the Italian States, there are popular risings. In Tuscany the people have sided with Piedmont, and the Grand Duke has fled.

The exports to Melbourne are £120,000 more than the corresponding month of 1858.

Wool is from twopence to threepence lower. Tallow is firm. War telegrams from Europe are received.

The Salsette brought twelve first-class cabin passengers for Sydney and Melbourne.

Twenty-two ships cleared during the month for Australian ports.

[From our London Correspondent.]

May 18th, 1859.

The proposed Congress for a pacific settlement of the Italian difficulty failed.

Austria became alarmed at the preparations of a warlike nature made by France, and imprudently sent an ultimatum to Sardinia to disarm. This proposition was rejected, and Austria immediately declared war against her. France at once, without any hesitation, declared war with Austria.

The King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French have placed themselves at the head of their respective armies, and are now at the seat of war. The Austrian troops having entered the Piedmont territory, by crossing over the Ticino and the Po, had re-crossed, and were acting on the defensive. Two hundred thousand men are to form the French army in Italy.

Some serious fighting had already taken place between the Austrians and the Sardinians, in all of which the latter claim the victory.

The whole of the German States are under arms and ready to march, in the event of affairs becoming more serious, and their services being required.

The *Times* does not hesitate to declare that France and Russia have entered into a Treaty, offensive and defensive. This again is said to be untrue; but it is certain that Russia places an army of observation on the German frontier.

There has been much excitement in England, and active and extensive preparations for defence are in progress. Recruiting, both for the army and navy is going on, and a large rifle corps is in course of formation. The arsenals and dockyards also exhibit signs of great industry and preparation.

A severe panic took place on the Stock Exchange, and 70 failures of the members occurred. Consols fell 8 per cent., Foreign stocks to about 10 to 30, and shares 10 to 15 per cent. It was impossible for a time to sell anything, but markets are now all improved.

Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co. have suspended payment. Their liabilities are £135,000, and their assets £170,000, showing a surplus of about £35,000. A meeting of creditors was held, and the greatest sympathy manifested. This firm are the agents for the New South Wales Government, but it is understood that the latter will be in no way compromised by the suspension of this house.

Money has increased 2 per cent. in value, and the very active pressure has now nearly ceased.

From our Adelaide Correspondent.

Tuesday Morning.

Austria has declared war against Sardinia. The Emperor of the French gives at once as assistance to Sardinia 100,000 men. The Emperor himself has taken command of the army in Italy, and was most enthusiastically received. The Empress Eugenie is appointed Regent of France. King of Sardinia has taken command of Piedmont army.

Trieste and Venice are in a state of siege.

The barbarity of the Austrian soldiery is complained of.

The Duke of Malakoff left England to take command of the French army of observation.

War is popular in France.

France and Austria are raising war loans.

The whole Prussian army is placed on a war footing.

Tuscany has declared for Piedmont. The Grand Duke has fled.

Switzerland, Belgium, the Papal Government, and the two Sicilies remain neutral.

A proclamation was issued offering a bounty to English seamen to join the navy.

The Government have sanctioned the formation of a rifle corps, and it is stated that fifty new batallions are to be added to the line, and the whole of the militia of the United Kingdom are to be called out.

There is a movement in London to induce the Government to place the Australian sovereign on the same footing as the imperial sovereign.

Moreton Bay erected into a separate colony. Sir George Ferguson Bowen to be the first Governor.

Stable's Circular for May gives total exports to Sydney in April, at £323,527, against £94,349 in March.

Wrought leather, hardware, woolpacks, metals, oils, earthenware, bags, agricultural implements, and tobacco, heavy. Brandy and rum, same as April. British spirits, easy. Beer, in bulk and glass, above average. Cheese, bacon, and malt, heavy. Butter, one lot. Oats, none. Wine, moderate.

The shipments in April for Sydney and Moreton Bay were as follows:—

Brandy, 49,689 gallons.
Geneva, 5,542 gallons.
Rum, 53,249 gallons.
British spirits, 6466 gallons.
Red wine, 14,794 gallons.
Ale and beer, 4846 barrels.
Ditto, in glass, 1393 casks.
Tobacco, 7993 lbs.
Oils, 14,823 gallons.
Oilman's stores, £13,532 worth.
Millinery, £10,068 worth.
Leather (wrought), £23,298 worth.
Haberdashery, £27,606 worth.
Linens, £6228 worth.
Hosiery, £6374 worth.
Woollens, £9276 worth.
Gunpowder, 16,485 lbs.
Hardware and ironmongery, £18,921 worth.
General drapery, £3041 worth.
Plain cottons, £16,234 worth.
Coloured ditto, £4073 worth.
Printed ditto, £9163 worth.
Boots and shoes, £2178 worth.
Barley and malt, 12,992 bushels.
Woolpacks (No. 7), £225 and £75.
Gunny and sacks (No. 4), £7100 and £750 worth.
Apparel and slops, £41,002 worth.
Agricultural implements, £5346 worth.
Salt, 639 tons.
Soap, 10 tons.
Candles, 30 tons.
Cement, 186 tons.
Sawn timber, 40 loads.

The following are some of the shipments to Melbourne:—

Brandy, 70,000 gallons; geneva, 24,000 gallons; soap, 5 tons; salt, 1500 tons; sheet lead, 139 tons; slates, 283,000; candles, 57 tons; butter, 3200 firkins; cement, 147 tons; timber (hewn), 108 loads; sawn, 1600 loads; powder, 43,000 lbs.; fruits, £5000.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

C. D. Jacomb's Wool Circular states, that the wool sales originally fixed for opening on 28th April, where put off till 5th May, on account of the elections, and that this caused an accession of 17,000 bales, including a welcome addition of 6000 from Sydney.

Stable's Circular reports that the Wool Sales commenced on May 5, the arrivals being 8300 bales of Sydney, 32,000 of Victoria, 14,800 Adelaide, 6500 Swan River, New Zealand, and Cape of Good Hope.

The sales opened with a small attendance of buyers, home and foreign, but especially foreign; the bidding was cautious.

A decline was established of 1d. to 2d. per lb. on Sydney wools.

Under date 16th May, Stables writes:—"To this date opening prices have been fully supported, more confidence being evinced on all sides, the demand for foreign account being greater than could be expected in the present state of Europe. French buyers, especially, being eager in their competition; particularly for fine wool."

Up to 18th March, about 21,600 bales were catalogued, but of which 2780 were from the Cape.

Tallow Market lower. Price of P.Y.C. spot, 54s. 9d. to 55s., closing.

Hides steady at late rates.

Cosens' Wine and Spirit Circular states that rum has advanced and brandy is firm. The quantity shipped for Australia is moderate and inferior. The total spirits exported shows excess as compared with 1857 and 1858. The demand on the market confined to the requirements of the moment. Prices steady, and should no unforseen circumstance prevent, they must rise. Sherry, £40 for ordinary; £45, medium; £50 to £55 for gold sherry; £60 to £100 for very choice butts. Port, 115-gallon pipes, £46; medium, £52 5s. to £60; superior, £65. Martell's brandy, not quoted.

Truman and Rhys' Metal Circular states, that copper still maintains its quotation, and as absence of demand proceeds more from war than other causes, it is doubtful if alteration of quotations will afford relief. Prices are still £112 to best select £115; Burra Burra £110. Iron and tin slightly reduced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

67,000 bales of wool are to be offered, of which 20,000 have been sold. The Huddersfield dealers were buyers.

The reduction in Port Phillip wools is, 1½d. to 2½d.; in Sydney, 1d. to 2d. Other descriptions at similar rates.

The sales progressed with spirit, and a firm tone was imported into each sale, owing to operations for foreign account. Home buyers stopped deficiency, and watched the markets, whilst operators buy with

spirit and eagerness, as if with the intention of buying largely, even should continued prices stiffen; but the slightest tendency to depression would create caution, and wool would then be bought at 1½d. under present rates.

Only 26 casks Australian tallow offered, which were sold at 57s.

A better class of Australian hides sold at an advance of ¼d to ⅜d.; stocks on hand, and importations, light. Sales of 1183 best heavy, ex John Banks, 5½d.; seconds, 4¼d. 3729 heavy, ex Water Nymph, part sold, 4¾d.; light, 5d. 3441, ex Janaset, 4½d. 426, ex Woolloomooloo, sold at 4½d. to 5¼d.

Leather, Australian, an advance of ¼d.

Sydney oil, ex Omar Pasha, realised £39 to £39 6s.

Victorian Railway Debentures, 117 to 118.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Salsette:—J. T. Bye, F. Gisbourne, Mrs. Palmer, George Barber, A. T. Groven. From the Mauritius: Lieut. Heywood. From King George's Sound: W. Taylor.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM SYDNEY.

April 27.—La Hogue.
April 30.—Nourmahal.
May 5.—British Merchant, and Vimiera.
May 11.—Quito.
May 13.—Lochiel, and Damascus.

LOADING AT LONDON FOR SYDNEY.

Ferdinand Brum, Voss.
Blue Jacket, Frost.
John Banks, Young.
Woolloomooloo, Ross.
Parsee, Morris.
Earl of Shaftesbury, Popper.
Thomas Campbell, M'Kelsie.
Abyssinian, Thomas.
Blackwall, Gill.
Vimiera, Swanston.
La Hogue, Williams.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND FOR THE COLONIES.

In April.—Siam, Oliviera, Galilee, A. A. Borg, Lord Raglan, Lady Emma Bruce, Telegraph, Klawitter, Bostonian, Sevastopol, John Bright, Centurion, Naomi.
May 6.—Joseph John, City of Newcastle.
May 9.—Red Gauntlet.
May 10.—Wave, and Forest Queen.

The Caribou, ship, 1065 tons, has been taken up for emigrants for Sydney, to sail from Liverpool, at £17 19s.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamers have ceased to run.

The mails by the Emeu, which vessel broke down after leaving King George's Sound, were transhipped at the Mauritius into the Grenada, reached Suez and caught the Pera at Alexandria.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

THE news by the mail has caused great excitement.

A meeting of the Bank Managers took place to-day, at which the question of raising the rate of exchange on England was discussed. The result is not yet made public.

Two Chinamen have arrived at Sandridge on suspicion of the murder of M'Elligott. They were evidently attempting to escape to Sydney, and hiding from their countrymen. The evidence is not strong against them.

Flour very firm to-day. £28 10s. latest price. Brokers have been very busy, and large sales are spoken of, but nothing has transpired.

The entrances for the Australian Champion Sweepstakes were made last night. All the horses named in my telegram of yesterday were entered; also Phœbe, for New Zealand.

The latest betting is 4 to 1 against Strop, offered, 5 to 1 taken; 9 to 1 against Sailor, taken; 10 to 1 against Quickstep, offered; 12 to 1 against Flatcatcher, taken; 12 to 1 against Miss Rowe, taken; 12 to 1 against the Moor, taken; 12 to 1 against Zoe, offered; 15 to 1 against Tricolor, taken; 15 to 1 against Io, taken; 20 to 1 against Wait-a-While, offered; 25 to 1 against Phœbe, taken; 25 to 1 against Camel, taken; 29 to 1 against the Barber, offered; 30 to 1 against Black Bess, taken; 30 to 1 against Nutwith, taken.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, two Brick-built Cottages, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo; Dwelling House, Dowling-street; Farm of 108 acres on Oxley Island, Manning River.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At Mr. Ainsworth's, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Wheelbarrows, Cabbage-tree Hats, and Boots.

MR. W. PULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Roads, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, New Zealand Potatoes; at 11 o'clock, Sago Flour, Oats, Gram, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clearing-out Sale of General Drapery, Merchandise, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Navy Canvas.

MR. H. H. NEWMAN.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Dwelling House, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; also, House in the rear.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sperm Candles, York Hams, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, &c.

MR. THOMAS B. HUMPHREY.—On the premises, Foresters' Arms, Glebe Road, at 12 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Bar Fittings, Fixtures, and Household Furniture.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Electro-plated Ware, Eight-day Clocks, Silver Spoons, and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Gigs, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the premises of Mr. Cott, Clarence-street, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Effects of a Grocery and Baker's Business; at their Rooms, at 3 o'clock, Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, at 11 o'clock, the Stock of Crockery, Glass, and Sundries.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Gas Fittings, Ironmongery, Silver Goods, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Mart, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, Beef, Pork, Hay.

MR. M. DAVIS.—At the Circular Quay, near Custom House, a Fishing Boat.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—We are glad to observe considerable progress in the works of the railway extension. A great deal of cutting through the frequent hills in the first two or three miles has been executed, and the hard stone thrown out has been broken up into small fragments, and stored in heaps alongside for ballasting. Pile bridges of various dimensions have been erected, or are in course of erection, across the hallows, and the more formidable undertaking at the point where the railway will traverse the old northern road at Stoney Creek has been commenced. Several gangs of navvies are at work beyond this point, and operations have also begun, we understand, at the Lochinvar end of the line.—*Maitland Mercury.*

TRICKS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A droll perversion of the meaning of a message, without any absolute error in the letters, recently occurred in transmitting to Adelaide the result of the late election for West Sydney. The form of the telegram obviously was as follows:—"Lang, Pemell, Broughton, Plunkett, for West Sydney;" but this became translated in the *South Australian Advertiser* into the following announcement: "Lang and Pemell *brought on* Plunkett for West Sydney,"—a statement which is news to us at this end of the line, and must have given our Adelaide friends a particularly accurate notion of the working of political parties in Sydney.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—A correspondent writes from Merriwa:—Mr. Turner, landlord of the Roadside Inn at Mr. Pepperdy's, has just come into town, after being lost four days and three nights in the bush. His own account of the affair is that he had taken a man and his wife to their employment at a place 30 miles from his residence. Next morning he started for home, and, acting on the advice of the storekeeper, tried a near cut to save two miles and a-half. He thus got out of his latitude; and, after wandering four days and three nights, without either match, blanket, or food to eat: and, what is worse, an empty stomach to start with, he arrived at the Hulks. Mr. Turner gives the inhabitants of the Hulks great credit for their hospitality, but says he will always have a lively remembrance of the treatment he received at the place where every man cuts his own loaf, and he who has no loaf eats by himself. One of Mr. T.'s auditors replied that perhaps the custodier of plenty on Mount Misery was only first in the field in the practical application of his own principle, as he often received refreshment on Mount Misery, and afterwards went on his way rejoicing."

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE BY DR. FOUCART.—Yesterday evening a lecture on the Rise and Progress of the Healing Art was delivered in the hall of the above institution, by Dr. L. Foucart. There was a small attendance; Mr. N. D. Stenhouse presided. The lecturer commenced by a rapid retrospect of the history of medical treatment from the earliest mention in the Sacred Scriptures and the works of profane writers, noticing the men who had chiefly distinguished themselves by their successful practice or systematic teaching, and tracing the various advances in the healing art, from its earliest and rudest application through its successive stages down to the time of Hippocrates, who had been justly called the father of medicine, and from whose labours medical treatment dated as a science. The practice of Hippocrates was stated to be, to study, aid, and second the powers of nature, and in matters of doubt to wait rather than introduce uncertain remedies. It was in the year 285 B.C., that medical treatment was divided into three branches—dietetics, pharmacy, and surgery. The many eminent men who in latter times have, by their discoveries, introduced new eras in the healing art were briefly glanced at, the influence upon medical science of Lord Bacon's works being prominently noticed, and also the great discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey. The lecturer proceeded to make some pointed remarks on the gullibility of the public as evidenced by the patronage of quack medicines, referring particularly to homœopathy, which, though apparently giving the patient next to nothing, had, in many instances produced the most dreadful results, and pointing out the ludicrous absurdity of attributing great potency in acute diseases to the decillionth part of a grain of medicine. From these and other quackeries the lecturer passed on to the rational system which consisted in reasoning from theory armed with an accurate knowledge of the nature of the disease and of the effects of the remedy, showing how much the art of healing had been assisted by the recent extraordinary discoveries in chemistry, and also by the study of physiology, of pathology, and of therapeutics. The many great improvements in modern practice upon the ancient were strikingly illustrated, particularly in cases of injured limbs, which instead of amputating, it was now found possible to cure and keep whole. But the most momentous discovery in the art of healing was that by Professor Simpson of Edinburgh—the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic agent. The lecturer concluded with some interesting explanations of the properties and mode of application of æther and chloroform, remarking that whatever dangerous results had attended the inhaling of chloroform had arisen from its application by unqualified practitioners. The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Foucart, which was loudly responded to, observed that though the subject was a very abstruse one, the lecturer had succeeded in adapting it to the understanding of his audience.

WESLEYAN CHURCH EXTENSION AND SUSTENTATION SOCIETY.—On Sunday last sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Church, Surry Hills, in the morning by the Rev. T. Beaizley, and in the evening by the Rev. S. Ironside. The congregations were large and attentive; and, in connexion with these services, on Monday evening a public meeting was held at the same place, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Extension and Sustentation Society. Mr. T. W. Bowden presided over the meeting, at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present. Had it not been for the threatening appearance of the weather, and the counter-attractions in the city, the attendance would doubtless have been considerably larger. However, those present manifested a warm sympathy with the object of the meeting. The resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. J. Eggleston, G. Hurst, S. Ironside, and T. Beaizley, and Mr. J. R. Houlding. Each speaker referred to the necessity that existed for such an organization as that before the meeting. Facts were stated, of whole districts in the interior of the country, whose inhabitants seldom or ever hear the sound of the Gospel, or see the face of a minister of Christ, and whose children grow up unbaptised and ignorant; and it was the plain duty of the Church to go into this wilderness, in the name of their Master, to gather in these lost sheep. The Rev. G. Hurst referred to the probable speedy termination of the present system of State-aid, and, amid considerable applause, exclaimed, "The sooner the better. Methodism want's no State-aid. It has had none in our father land, where it has obtained so high and honourable a position; it has had no State-aid in America, and yet it is the largest Protestant Church in that country; and I verily believe that when State-aid shall cease in this country Methodism and true religion will advance with far more rapid strides than it hitherto has." It was urged, too, that with the prospect of a speedy cessation of Government grants it became the duty of all those who cared for the welfare of the Church to put their hands deeply into their pockets, and prove their sincerity by increased liberality.—The collections amounted to over £21, and a subscription was read, of sums varying from 10s. to £10, reaching to upwards of £60. A Committee was appointed, and the services of lady collectors was solicited; and a belief was expressed that ere the financial year shall close a very respectable sum will be handed in to the Treasurer as the contribution of Surry Hills to the funds of the Home Mission in New South Wales.

PROVINCIAL JOURNALISM.—The last few years have been singularly fruitful in local newspapers—a symptom of progress that we very cordially recognise. One of the latest that has come under our notice is the *Pastoral Times*, which is remarkable for the fact that it is intended to sustain and defend the pastoral interests. Too many of the local journals are animated by a fierce and indiscriminate hatred against the interest to which the colony owes its wealth, and which is still the mainstay of its prosperity; and the squatters have been left without any recognised organ to defend their claims, explain their real position, and remove misrepresentations from the public mind. The *Pastoral Times* supplies this want. It sets up no exclusive pretensions for the squatters, but claims for them only a fair and secure tenure of land not wanted for purchase, with the preservation of rights guaranteed by national good faith. It is published at Denilquin—a township very well chosen for the purpose, as being a great centre of pastoral operations, whither stock from the north-east and north-west alike converge to find their market in the south. The journal is uncommonly well got up, and promises to be very useful in gaining a fair hearing for an interest which, as it is threatened with almost entire exclusion from the Legislature, will more than ever need the aid of the Press.

NEW MUNICIPALITIES.—Proclamations appear in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th July instant, constituting the Municipalities of Albury, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Trovatore is announced for Thursday and Saturday next; and the opera will then cease until after the University Festival, when it is to be resumed. The elegant ballet of Giselle was produced on Monday evening last—the music expressly arranged for the Night Dancers. It will be remembered Mr. Loder also composed an opera bearing that title. The incidents of the opera and ballet are the same, but while the former is dependent on vocal talent, the ballet offers scope for the scenic artist, the dancer, and the orchestra, which has been taken good advantage of. It was very favourably received on Monday night, and is to be repeated this evening.

CHLOROFORM.—Whatever dread a person may at first feel to inhale a dose of chloroform nearly always vanishes with the first trial. Our consciousness is always destroyed in natural sleep, and we voluntarily yield ourselves up to it night after night without compunction or regret. The only real difference between this and anæsthetic sleep is that we yield ourselves up to the former to cure corporeal fatigue, and that experience has made us so familiar with it that we resign ourselves confidently to its embraces; to the latter we submit for relief from physical pain; but, in default of experience, we dread to do so. The objection that chloroform has produced, and may again produce, death, is by far the most valid, and one which demands the gravest consideration. It must be remembered, however, that when we hear from time to time about fatal cases, no mention is made of the thousands of instances in which chloroform is constantly given with impunity and with the happiest results. The unitiated may be led to suppose that it is seldom given; and when it is, only at considerable hazard. The truth is, that this agent has been administered in Europe and America probably hundreds of thousands of times, and the reputed deaths collected from all these quarters are very little over half a hundred. Although used most extensively to abate the pangs of maternity, there has not in these cases been a single death recorded when the agent was administered by a qualified medical man. It may, we think, be affirmed without exaggeration that every one who starts on a railway journey encounters an almost unequal risk; and the proportionate number of accidents which occur from sea-bathing and skating are annually greater. The danger, indeed, of inhaling chloroform is fractional, while the benefit it confers on humanity is incalculable. The science of anæsthetics is yet young. Further experience will probably still further diminish the slight risk which anæsthesia entails.—*Household Words.*

NEW CALEDONIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

PORT DE FRANCE, May 29th.—The happy change which *at last* has taken place in the prospects of this colony by the arrival of his Excellency Commodore de Saisset, the new governor, induces me to believe that a few lines upon the subject will not be found out of place in the columns of the leading newspaper of Australia.

For a period of nearly five years matters here had remained in a state of uncertainty and dullness, owing to several causes too numerous to relate, and but a trifling commercial interourse with your part had been the consequence of it. Lately, the French Government had resolved to grant large tracts of lands to capitalists with the view of promoting the immigration of Europeans; and the Secretary for Algeria and the Colonies, Prince Napoleon, during his stay in office, has entrusted the Government of New Caledonia to an officer of great experience and energy, whose first acts here have fully justified the most sanguine expectations. The Governor has now been only six days in New Caledonia, and in that short space of time he has inaugurated a system of liberality and progress which must necessarily ensure a rapid extension and development of the natural resources of this beautiful land.

At Port de France orders have been given by the Governor to commence forthwith a patent slip and a wharf; at a place called the French Bridge (near the mission), a large hospital and military barracks—thus making Port de France exclusively a commercial town—will be erected, as well as the Government house. A survey of the coal mines, discovered formerly at Bulari, has already commenced, and the Governor himself is to take the command of a scientific exploration, which is to start shortly from South Bay (Woodin's Channel) and penetrate through the interior up to Kanala. The road from that beautiful harbour to Port de France is to be made by the natives, under the superintendence of engineers and troops of marines; and another road will unite Port de France and St. Vincent. To carry on these various plans, the Governor, I am happy to say, is provided both with ample pecuniary means and unlimited instructions.

The progress of this colony is in no small degree interesting for the commerce of Sydney, as it is beyond doubt that we must look to your place for supplies of all descriptions, and offer thus a profitable employment for your shipping. I understand that very liberal conditions will be offered to colonists *of all nations*, and they will enjoy here the same rights and privileges as Frenchmen,—receive lands free, and even rations in some cases.

The frigate Thisbe goes to Sydney, for the purpose of procuring horses and utensils of all descriptions for the prosecution of the works now under way, and, I am sure, that the Commodore and officers will fully confirm my statements.

In conclusion, I may mention that the excellent measures resolved upon by Governor de Saisset (who, by the way, occupied a prominent position in the Crimea during the war), will likewise have an excellent political effect, as whatever, in all parts of the world, tends to increase a friendly intercourse between French and English subjects, is an additional guarantee for the conservation of the precious peace which we now enjoy.

REGISTRATION OF LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

No I.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your notice of my numerical scheme of Registration of Deeds and Titles, in your issue of the 6th May last, you urge upon some one, notwithstanding the insipidity of the subject, that, for the sake of the people, he would keep continually agitating upon the important question of Registration, until the desired reform in the laws of real property be effected by it. I have already frequently written upon this subject, and with some advantage as far as our province of Auckland is concerned, inasmuch as, that the scheme which I have recommended has been in operation there now for upwards of six years, and with the most satisfactory results. I regret to find, however, that notwithstanding the manifest success of the numerical scheme of registration, certain defects have been ascribed to it, and by men of high position and ability, which, if existing in reality, would make it as notoriously bad, as, by practical experience, it has proved to be the very reverse. These I will presently notice. It is also evidently slighted because it did not originate in an old country, instead of a young one; and yet, I believe the pressing necessities, and excessive complications of the former, never would have afforded to a Registrar of Deeds (who from the nature of his work, becomes practically acquainted with them), the necessary time for organising his plans, and preparing his machinery so as to enable him effectually to overcome and totally defeat them; and yet because it did not originate in an old country, it is at once assumed that it can only be adapted to the necessities of a young one. Now, I am persuaded, indeed I never had more confidence in anything in my life, than that the older the country is, and the more ruinously confused the condition of the state of the titles to real property are in it, so exactly in the same proportion will it be found that the numerical scheme of registration will prove valuable to it for the effectual extrication of these. To this portion of my subject I will come again when I have defended it against the charges just referred to.

In the first place, it is asserted that the numerical scheme of registration does not sufficiently identify the piece of land, so as to ascertain the real title of the person conveying. I have no difficulty whatever in showing the owner to any registered property in the space of one minute a full exhibition of his property, whether it covers thousands of acres, or only a few feet; and, therefore, this fact I think satisfactorily settles the first objection.

The next is, that if a link in Kelly's chain of titles is wanting, the whole falls to the ground—this I maintain can never happen, because, under it, if A. sells to B., B. must sell to C., and C. to D., and so on; but E. cannot sell and register his deed to F. until the deed D. to E. has first been registered; consequently this charge also is without any foundation.

The next (No. 3) is that the numerical system cannot work without maps. As a proof to the contrary, I am registering deeds for ten counties, and have maps only for a portion of one of them, and have not called for a new map for the last six years, and never will again, as I consider them the greatest nuisance that ever came into a registry office.

Charge (No. 4) is that the numerical system of registration is not a registry of titles, but a registry of deeds. If it be a fact, as I have stated, and can prove, that 90 titles have been investigated in ninety minutes, by a simple reference to the title-pages assigned to the properties represented upon each, and without in one instance looking at a single deed; then it virtually is a registry of titles, although at the same time it records in full all the deeds left for registration in the office.

The numerical system of registration registers wills, judgments, leases, agreements, &c., with the same facility as other instruments; it does not refuse the aid of an alphabetical list (with, however, a numerical reference), and, therefore, it is used as an appendix to the system; although it is fully two years now since I have made an entry in it. Nor does it altogether object to maps, because in instances where proprietors convert their estates into townships, it is required that the owners of such must forthwith supply the registrar with a plan of it.

Since the issue of your paper referred to in the beginning of my letter, I have had the opportunity of reading Sir Hugh Cairns's speech on the registration of titles; the report also of the committee of the Legislative Council sitting at Sydney—a very elaborate bill prepared by a very distinguished member of the legal profession aiming at the same object (a registry of titles). These, combined with the Royal Commissioners' report and Mr. Torrens's Act (all of which I have well studied), together with eleven years' close observation and practical experience as a registrar of deeds, qualifies me, I presume, in some degree, for the important task which I have taken upon me—that of presenting a system of registration, which purposes to be the machinery for reducing to practice the various objects and suggestions which are dispersed throughout these most valuable productions, and which it is contemplated by all are to follow from a well-organised system of the sort.

When certain known abuses, inflicting almost irreparable loss upon society, are under consideration with the view to their removal, it is the practice to weigh well the remedies proposed and the mode of their introduction, so as to make sure that the existing recognised evils are met by antidotes not only sufficient to eradicate them, but also that these antidotes may not, while administering the cure, be at the same time the means of creating other evils sufficient to lessen, if not altogether destroy, the beneficial effects of them.

The numerical system of registration, from the quiet and unobtrusive mode in which it carried on its operations, created no animosities, and awakened no jealousies. It did not, for it dare not, in one solitary instance, retard the business of the office for the purpose of determining the right or title to the party registering. Its appeals were made, in every instance, to the understanding, and when this was satisfied the assent was yielded as quietly as it was sought. When it was shewn that, by numbers, a title could be investigated in a minute, which before occupied hours, and, in many instances, days, the boon was accepted. When it was shewn that fraud might be prevented, with all its harrowing evils, by a fair and clear exposition of the state of every man's territorial rights, by a single glance at the title-page assigned to his estate; then the benefit was acknowledged, and as readily accepted. In this way, the science of registration became gradually developed, and is now, it is to be hoped, about to assume its proper place among the sciences. Can any one doubt the vast importance of this science who has read the Royal Commissioners' report—a work so highly and deservedly commended by Sir Hugh Cairns, which employed the united efforts of twelve of the most eminent statesmen and lawyers in Great Britain for a period of three years and a half—and reflect, that this science is capable of reducing at once to order and method all the valuable suggestions recommended by these able men. The Imperial Parliament is at present occupied with this great question, and all that was advanced in the comprehensive speech of the Solicitor-General may with perfect ease be effectuated by means of registration. Like all other sciences it appeals to the understanding and to facts, in order to establish its claim to the consideration and favour of the public; and as it aims at effecting vast and mighty changes in a most important branch of the laws of real property which vitally affects the interests of society at large, it is to be hoped that it will be regarded with a fair, impartial, and unprejudiced eye, not that it solicits any favour or forbearance in the mode of testing its efficiency, for on the other hand it calls for the most rigid scrutiny and investigation into its principles, in order to prove and confirm its claims to attention. But it expects that when certain propositions are advanced, and the necessary proofs produced in confirmation of their accuracy, they may be received as such, unless those who may be disposed to deny their soundness can by equally fair and open arguments prove them to be otherwise. This the public, who have a much deeper interest in this matter than I have, have a right to expect and demand; because by rejecting a system upon groundless charges, such as I have shewn have already been imputed to it, they may be deprived of a scheme of registration which is not only designed to relieve them from many burdensome and unnecessary charges, but which is also intended to make perfectly clear and intelligible, as well as easily transferable, that which has hitherto been kept dark and obscure by means of very useless and arbitrary usages. In these days of rapid progression, when matters of minor importance are not overlooked, it is not to be supposed that perhaps the very first in importance, and probably the most ruinously and absurdly defective in reality, should be passed by unheeded. This has not been the case, as the efforts of Her Majesty's Commissioners and others can testify.

It is now determined that the transfer of land shall be made easy, intelligible, and cheap, and that their titles thereto shall no longer be kept concealed by a dark mysterious covering, or cloak; in fact, for the future the sale of landed estate is to be assimilated to that of ship, funded, stock, chattels, or other property, and the titles thereto are to be as readily and rapidly seen and understood. These letters and the pamphlets which I have already written upon this subject, are designed to show the machinery by which this important end is to be attained. To avoid wearying my readers upon this dry and dull, although all-important subject, I will, for the present, take my leave.

And am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT KELLY,
Registrar of Deeds for the province of Auckland, New Zealand.
Auckland, New Zealand, 23rd June.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY FESTIVAL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I notice two letters in your paper of this day, to which I beg to be allowed space for reply. The first, bearing the well-known and always welcome initials of "W. T. C.," contributes a very valuable suggestion, which I hope that the railway and steamboat authorities will act upon. It is well known that in England on all occasions of this kind, the railway companies and other contractors for the carriage of passengers find it answer their purpose to lower their prices considerably, in order to accommodate those residing at a distance. If the attraction is so great in England, where the occasions are so frequent, one might suppose that it would be more powerful here, where those residing in the country districts have so rarely an opportunity of enjoying the delights of good music adequately performed. It would be worth while, I am sure, for the directors of the railway to put on an extra train for the morning and evening concerts. The day concerts will be concluded by five o'clock, so that residents at Parramatta, Liverpool, and Campbelltown might attend them, and still arrive at their homes in good time the same evening. I may say that we have received intimation that a considerable number of visitors will arrive from the country districts; but, lowering the fares and an extra train or two would, doubtless, induce many more to venture. "W. T. C.'s" letter concludes with the expression of a hope that the committee may be able to give a cheap concert on the Saturday afternoon. In that hope I cordially concur, and can assure him that the committee will do all in their power to carry out the suggestion. I may perhaps extend his remark for the benefit of the omnibus proprietors on the Glebe Road, and suggest to them that they would most probably find it answer their purpose to lower their fares one-half for the festival week only. I am sure that there will be such a large addition of passengers that it would pay them well.

The next letter in your paper from a pupil at the University, I am glad to be able to answer with an assurance that the committee have already considered the claims of the under-graduates to be invited to an entertainment proposed to be given in their own hall; and have come to a resolution to invite each of them to be present on the first day of the Festival. If it were possible with a due regard to the heavy responsibilities into which they have entered to invite those gentlemen to attend the whole, I have no doubt but the committee would have been most willing to do so; but the expenses attending this unprecedented musical entertainment put this, at present, out of the question.

I take the present opportunity of again requesting all those gentlemen who have put down their names for tickets, to make immediate application at Mr. W. J. Johnson's, and select the seats they would wish to occupy on the plans that are now lying there. I do this, that those who subscribed liberally in the first instance to guarantee a portion of the expense of this Festival should not find, when they come to take out their tickets, that all the best seats have been taken. But the truth is, I believe, that there will be no very great difference in the quality of the seats. The body of the Hall being unencumbered with pillars, will allow all to see, and, I hope, to hear equally well; and it yet remains to be proved, whether those at the further end of the hall will not be in quite as good a position as those near the orchestra, or those in the centre. However, it is at all times desirable to have a choice, and those who wish to make one will do well to make it early.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH DYER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—However reluctant it is to me to occupy my time about other people's business, the motive which dictates this letter is one of the greatest importance to the community at large, and to prove it I relate a fact, and add it to the number of other facts which the last few months have so frequently taken space in your widely-circulated paper.

On the 9th of May last, Mr. John Connor, 133, Sussex-street, whose family I attend, requested me to visit a man residing at his house, of the name of Daniel Roberts, seventy-three years of age, and shoemaker by trade. He was then suffering from an inflammation of the stomach; a few days' care and treatment restored his health, and he began again his work. I recommended him regularity in his habits, and especially sobriety. On the 26th of May I saw the man perfectly well in health, and at his work. On the 15th of June, at about one o'clock p.m., Mr. John Connor himself requested me personally to visit immediately Daniel Roberts; I did so, and found him lying in a bed on his back, and covered all over with a sheet. I examined him promptly and carefully, and came to the conclusion that he was dead. His body did not show the slightest sign of any kind whatsoever which could facilitate an opinion on the real cause of his death. In retiring from the place I offered to furnish a certificate of death if necessary, but remarking to Mr. Connor that I could not ascertain the cause of death without a *post mortem* examination.

I heard no more of it till I read in your number of the 17th following, "*Third inquest* held the same day by the City Coroner on the body of Daniel Roberts, &c.; medical assistance was called in, but it was of no avail. He expired almost immediately after. His appearance after death indicated that death had resulted from an apoplectic fit. Verdict, apoplectic fit, the result of intemperate habits." No medical man was present, and consequently no examination of the body took place.

I leave to yourself and everybody else to make out on what ground *the City Coroner based his decision*, and what guarantee the authorities and justice possess about the real cause of death of Daniel Roberts after such proceedings.

I have the honour to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES MULLER,
Physician, surgeon, &c.
Phillip-street, July 5.

TRAFFIC IN THE SALE OF BENEFICES.

(*From the Press.*)

AT a time like the present, when efforts more than usually zealous are being made to remove the causes of inefficiency in the Church, it is surprising that the gigantic evil arising from traffic in the sale of benefices has not received a larger share of public attention, inquiry, and reform. A case occurred a short time since which ought to create such an interest in the general question as to lead to some effective measure for eventually ridding the Church of the crying disgrace of the disposal of Church patronage for money. In the hope that it may do so, we invite attention to its details, and to the considerations which they suggest. The pressure upon our space prevented our doing so earlier, but the subject-matter is so practically important that it can never be out of date.

The parish of Orton, in the diocese of Carlisle, is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir Wascel Brisco, Bart. This living was avoided in August last by the death of the incumbent, and application was made to the patron to present the Rev. Francis Paget Wilkinson to the benefice. The application was favourably entertained; but the patron, in consenting, stipulated for certain conditions which were unquestionably simoniacal. The first was that Mr. Wilkinson should resign, when required, in favour of the patron's grandson. Next, that the patron's land within the parish should be exempt from tithe. On the other side, Sir Wastel Brisco was to give Mr. Wilkinson a bond for £100 a year for life, to begin immediately after the stipulated resignation. These conditions being somewhat loosely agreed to, the presentation was executed, and institution and induction followed. The day after induction, Mr. Wilkinson signed the bond of resignation, granted a lease of the tithes, value £74 a year, for the nominal rent of 1s. per annum, and accepted Sir Wastel's bond for the contingent annuity. The young clergyman did not read the documents before signing them, nor did he take any opinion as to the propriety of the contracts or the validity of the instruments. He thought it "all right," and that "wealth, rank, and position" were a sufficient guarantee against simony or fraud. Shortly afterwards the transaction came to the Bishop's knowledge, mainly, as we understand his Lordship, through Mr. Wilkinson's own representations. A Commission was thereupon issued, under the Church Discipline Act, and the Commissioners reported that there existed primâ-facie grounds for further judicial inquiry. But it is due to this young clergyman to say that, by his Bishop's own showing, he from the first acted towards his Diocesan with the greatest candour and straightforwardness, freely placing in his hands all the correspondence and documents, and rendering all the assistance in his power in the investigation of the circumstances. It is not surprising, then, that after the finding of the Commissioners he should at once avail himself of the discretionary clause in the Act, and, without provoking further proceedings, submit himself at once to the Bishop for sentence. In delivering judgment, the Bishop reviews the whole case with great minuteness, points out the law and the unpardonable evasion of it, and the indisputable guilt of the patron as well as of the presentee—with this difference, however, that the guilt of the patron is aggravated, while that of the presentee has many mitigating circumstances. The statute law deals with the former by taking from him the right of presentation *pro hac vice*. With the latter it remained for the Bishop alone to deal, and he did so by admonishing him of the error into which he had carelessly allowed himself to be led, and condemning him in the costs of the proceeding. Thus ends this scandalous case. Sir Wastel Brisco finds himself deprived of his patronage for this turn, unable to stipulate for a resignation in favour of his grandson, and compelled to pay his tithes like any other man; while the young clergyman, for whom it is impossible not to express much sympathy, loses his living, his contingent annuity, his credit in the Church, and is saddled with the costs, which will probably be little under £1000. We trust that this lesson will not be lost either upon patrons or applicants for benefices. The conduct of the patron in this instance deserves the severest reprobation: his position, age, and experience should have taught him better. We wish we could say that transactions like his were uncommon; but we have good reasons for believing that conditions of this or similar descriptions are frequently stipulated for by patrons before presentation takes place, whereas no stipulation whatever is justifiable, unless it be that the clergyman shall do his duty.

But now, leaving this particular case to teach its own moral, what are we to say of Church patronage generally, and especially of that portion of it which relates to the sale of benefices? The Orton case was not one of ordinary sale; it was a simoniacal contract in the fullest sense of the word. But the ordinary cases of sale of which we are now to speak do not involve formal simony, that is, they are clear of any violation of the letter, though they unquestionably outrage the spirit, of the law. Doubtless, there are many cases where advowsons may reasonably be sold, where they go with property, or where the owner of an estate wishes to annex to it the patronage of the parish within which it lies, and, indeed, in many exceptional cases that might be mentioned. But what justification can be offered for the sale of next presentations? The evils of the system have become so glaring that the wonder is that it should be tolerated any longer. Consider the mischief produced. First, to take money or any valuable consideration for presenting or yielding the right of presenting to the next vacancy of a living is flagrantly to betray a most important responsibility. The Bishop of Carlisle, in his able judgment on the Orton case, very properly says: "The exercise of the right of patronage partakes of the nature of a public trust, and therefore ought to be absolutely free from any pecuniary consideration to the patron or the presentee." The duty of a patron is to present the man who will best fill the place, not the man who will pay most money. Secondly, the substitution of a money qualification for those high attainments and that lofty moral character without which no man ought to be set over the spiritual interests of others is a direct compromise of the very ends of the Christian ministry. It turns a cure of souls into a mere investment, and a clergyman comes to be thought of as a person enjoying a benefice instead of an evangelist winning souls. It inverts the proprieties of things, and parishes seem as if they were made for clergymen instead of clergymen for parishes. Thirdly, the effect upon the clergy is bad. It is demoralising to those who buy their way into preferment, and discouraging to those who conscientiously refuse to do so. Can anything be worse than a man's entering upon a spiritual charge full of anxiety to ascertain, not how far he is fit for it, or how he can best discharge its immense responsibilities, but how far it will answer his purpose? Look at the effect upon men who trust to get preferment by money. They or their friends having paid the price, the living will come in due course when the present incumbent dies. They need not, therefore, work, or read, or concern themselves to better their qualification. There is no competition. The only competition that ever was, lay between the purchasers—who would give most money—but that ended, the rest is as sure as a contract can make it. The purchaser may be a very dolt, idle, careless, sporting, ignorant, destitute of every qualification that would ever have enabled him to win a place of trust in any fair race, and yet he gains his object. He pays his money, waits his time, and then reads himself in. We need not stop to prove what a grievous wrong this is to able and hardworking clergymen, who have not the will or the means of advancing themselves by these discreditable methods. Lastly, this system is a deep wrong to the parishioners. A benefice represents not only emoluments to be enjoyed, but work to be done. What an injustice is it to the people for whose benefit the clergy are ordained that they should be placed, without chance of appeal or remedy, under the ministry of a man whose sole title to his place is the receipt of money paid! If we look to how this works, we shall see reason enough to plead earnestly for a change. Let the reader of this article look round amongst any of the parishes he is well acquainted with, and say if he can name one, where the incumbent has bought himself in, that is well worked. And yet, with all these antecedent objections and unquestionably ill results of the system, in one paper alone upwards of fifty livings have been advertised for sale within the last few weeks! It is quite time that the friends of the Church applied themselves in good earnest to purge out this great scandal from their midst.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

THE Dawstone arrived to-day, from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

A large amount of Government debentures due in 1860 were sold yesterday at 101½ and interest.

Mr. Ledger started yesterday from Liverpool on his tour through the country, for the purpose of reporting on the most suitable pasturage for the flock of llamas and alpacas recently purchased by the Government. He will proceed along the Southern Road, through Goulburn and Yass, and make the circuit of the Maneroo district before visiting the pastoral stations in the west, and the north of the colony. The chief cause of his detention at Liverpool has been the great attention required to the animals during the lambing, as there is a difference of fully two months between their present locality and the place from which they came. Two or three of the lambs have perished through the severity of the cold, but the rest are healthy and strong. A short delay was also desired by Mr. Ledger, in order to assure himself of the permanent suitability of the spot he approves of for the location of the flock, by inspecting the country in its worst possible condition. Mr. Ledger is furnished by the Government and by private individuals with introduction to the most influential settlers, and it is to be hoped that they will afford him every assistance in carrying out his object.

The intelligence received by electric telegraph this morning, of the arrival of the Salsette at Adelaide, caused great excitement when it was announced that she had brought news of war having been declared between France, Sardinia, and Austria. In fact, business may almost be said to have been suspended, so engrossing was the topic, and so anxious were all classes of the trading community to obtain further information. Although war has been expected by some persons during the last two months, yet it was confidently hoped and predicted that some satisfactory arrangement, through the intervention of England, would have been come to. At present England remains neutral, but it is impossible to say how long she may continue so. The English funds have not fallen so much as might have been anticipated, but they have declined fully 3 per cent. since the 18th of April. On that day Consols were quoted at 94⅞ to 95; and on the 18th of May they were at 91⅞. Money is also tighter, and the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 2½ to 4 per cent. There is no doubt but that some large loans will be required to carry on the war, and therefore a further advance in the rate of discount as well as a decline in the prices of securities must naturally be looked for. Wool has experienced a considerable fall, and prices are said to be 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower. The tallow market, however, is firm. The exports to Melbourne during the month of April are £120,000 more than the corresponding month of 1858.

TO WHAT DOES NATURE OWE ITS POETRY.—What is it that imparts to nature its poetry? Is it not in nature itself? No; it is in mind that it lives and breathes; external nature is but its storehouse of subjects and models; and it is not until these are called up as images, and invested with "the light that never was on land or sea," that they cease to be of earth earthy, and form the ethereal stuff of which the visions of the poet are made...... Nature is a vast tablet, inscribed with signs, each of which has its own significancy, and becomes poetry in the mind when read; and geology is simply the key by which myriads of these signs, hitherto undecipherable, can be unlocked and pursued, and thus a new province added to the poetical domain. We are told by travellers that the rocks of the wilderness of Sinai are lettered over with strange characters, inscribed during the forty years wanderings of Israel. They testify in their very existence of a remote past, when the cloud o'ershadowed tabernacle rose, amid the tents of the desert; and who shall dare say whether to the scholar who could dive into their hidden meanings they might not be found charged with the very songs sung of old by Moses and by Miriam, when the sea rolled over the pride of Egypt? To the geologist every rock bears its inscription engraved in ancient hieroglyphic characters, that tell of the Creator's journeyings of old, of the laws which he gave, the tabernacles which he reared, and the marvels which he wrought—of mute prophecies wrapped up in type and symbol—of earth gulfs that opened, and of reptiles that flew—of fiery plagues that devastated on the dry land, and of hosts more numerous than that of Pharoah, that "sank like lead in the mighty waters;" and, having in some degree mastered the occult meanings of these strange hieroglyphics, we must be permitted to refer, in asserting the poetry of our science, to the sublime revelations with which they are charged, and the vivid imagery which they conjure up.—*Forthcoming Work by the late Hugh Miller.*

THE MUNICIPAL SEAL OF WOLLONGONG.—The *Illawarra Mercury* of Monday says:—This piece of art-mechanism is about two inches in diameter. Round the border of the seal are the words "Municipality of Wollongong, 1859," in Roman capitals. Within this circle are the folowing figures:—A plough, wheat sheaf, cornucopia, sickle, and spade, emblematic of agriculture, grouped together in the centre, together with a pick emblamatic of mining; the background is occupied by a representation of the ocean, and on which is a steamer and a schooner, emblematic of our commerce. Above all is depicted the rising sun, emblematic, we suppose, of our brightening prospects. The cost of this seal has been defrayed by the Government.

ADAMS'S PERMANENT WAY.—The necessity of rapidly constructing extensive railways in India has been demonstrated by a costly mutiny, and the cost of the mutiny has rendered it more incumbent than ever upon our Indian authorities to economise in every direction. We are bound to give India the greatest amplitude of railway communication practicable; we are bound to make the lines as durable as possible, and as cheaply as they can be made consistently with durability. It so happens that a mode of securing durability, and of making better lines at less cost, has been discovered and patented by Mr. Bridges Adams, just at the time when railway enterprise in India proposes to make the most rapid strides. Mr. Adams's plan consists in using longitudinal sleepers instead of cross sleepers. Into these sleepers the rails are firmly fixed. The rail is double-headed, and when the upper table is worn out the rail may be turned and used again, since the lower table, which really sleeps on the timber, is not worn at all. The new plan has been tested on the Eastern Counties and the North London Railways, in both instances on parts of the line where it would be most severely tried, and each experiment has been very successful. It is cheaper than the existing system, and it gives a sound, firm, and elastic road. Colonel Kennedy, the engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, estimates that if it be adopted it will save in the construction of that line no less a sum than £930 per mile, or a gross saving of £153,000 on 164 miles of road. Such being the case, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the plan has received the approbation of Sir Proby Cautley, the Indian Council, and its President, and that in the opinion of the engineer and those high authorities, it should be applied to the Bombay and Baroda line. Of course if good for that it is good for all the railways of India. We trust that the Indian Council will meet with no obstruction from those, and there are many, who in all matters relating to improvement in India, stand dogged on the ancient and, we may add, worn out ways. There is, unfortunately, some chance that immemorial red-tape, fearful of "experiments," may try to bind down the engineers of Indian railways to the old school and the old plans, as if longitudinal sleepers, banishing "chairs," "wood keys," heavy and costly cross sleepers, and rickety shaking lines, would create a second mutiny. You must, we are told, try nothing new in India; and, by virtue of this obstructive formula, the discoveries of science and the inventions of genius are to be tabooed. We trust that the Indian Council and its enlightened President will receive a support from out of doors which will enable them to frustrate the well-intentioned, but peculiarly mistaken, efforts of out-of-door influences, and thus enable India to become possessed, at the cheapest rate, of the best-constructed lines of rail in the world.—*Spectator.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1491438

THE UNDERSIGNED, in returning thanks for past favours to the inhabitants of Bowenfels, District of Hartley, and the public generally, begs to notify that he ceases from this date to give any credit whatever. That all accounts, promissory notes, bills of sale, &c., overdue, must be paid at once; and that promissory notes to fall due must be met at maturity: all parties failing in doing so will be sued without distinction. Parties wishing goods for cash will do well to inspect the stock on hand, which will be found varied and extensive. JOHN M'LENNAN, Bowenfels, June 1st, 1859.

TO THE INHABITANTS of SYDNEY and NEW SOUTH WALES.—The difficulty of obtaining TEA of really fine quality has been long felt by every one who can appreciate the luxury. In catering for the public in this indispensable article of daily consumption, S. Bennett and Co. have found, during their experience as tea dealers in this city, that teas of medium fine quality are rarely imported,—the best, never! The reason assigned by merchants is that they cannot obtain remunerative prices for outlay of capital. Such being the facts, S. B. and Co. having determined to establish a name in this country for the sale of a superior quality of tea, at their own risk and cost, have made arrangements with the well-known tea merchants, Messrs. Brown and Co., Spring-street, for the exclusive importation of a regular supply of such tea as S. B. and Co. know (from long experience as tea dealers in the west of England and some of the first establishments in London) will suit the tastes of all consumers, but of connoisseurs particularly. And they now have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally that the first parcel of this tea has arrived per Atalanta, and is, without exception, the finest ever offered in this country: it requires no mixing, being of itself a combination of great strength, with fine pekoe souchong flavour. Large consumers will find this to be the most economical tea, one-half the quantity being sufficient to produce a better infusion than the tea generally sold. The truth of these assertions may be easily proved by a trial, which is respectfully solicited by
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, Marr's patent Thief and Fireproof IRON SAFES. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

CORN SHELLERS, to Thrash and Clean 150 Bushels per day. Also,
Ploughs, scarifiers, winnowing machines
Horse power thrashing machine
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1-dozen cases
Office and rocking chairs
Clocks—every variety imported
Children's dining and low chairs
S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

STORE SHEEP.—BREWSTER, REA, and CO., have been instructed to PURCHASE from 20,000 to 30,000 EWES—no broken mouths; to be delivered after shearing, anywhere to the North. Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
SUGARS,
Pampanga and current clayed.
FLOUR,
Haxall, ex Samuel Appleton.
SPIRITS,
Brandy, Sazerac's pale and dark, in hogsheads
Hennessy's ditto
Ditto American manufacture—Otard, Duprez, and Co.'s, Planet and Co.'s, Hennessy's, and other brands, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
In bottle, 1 dozen cases, Arnauld's, and Hannappier and Co.'s
Old tom, in bulk and case, quarter-casks and 1 dozen cases
Whisky, in hogsheads and 1 and 2 dozen cases.
WINES,
Champagne, claret, sauterne, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
TOBACCO,
Cavendish, half-pound lumps, of the following brands:—Alliance, Briton's Emblem, Queen of Hearts, Marshal, St. George, and Havelock.
DRY GOODS,
Invoice of R. Manson and Co.'s white cord
Ditto window blinds (venetian), assorted sizes
Europe rope, assorted sizes
Woolbagging.
PIPES,
M'Dougall's brand, of every description, 5 gross boxes.
STEAM ENGINES,
From the manufactory of Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., P. and W. M'Lellan and Co., and Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co.
8, 10, and 20 horse stationary.
IRONMONGERY,
Blochairn Iron Co.'s iron, assorted
Clyde Galvanised Iron Company's galvanised sheets and tiles
American cooking and other stoves, camp ovens and covers
Milner's patent safes, and other makers
Platform and other scales, portable and dormant, from 500 to 3000 lbs.
Iron bedsteads, single and double
Picks, axes, hatchets, adzes, anvils and blacksmiths' tools, screw jacks, &c.
Smith's portable hearths and forges, complete
Rain water down pipes, and guttering of every size, O.G. and plain, with heads, shoes, elbows, &c., to match
Sad irons, sashweights, 1 steelyard, 21 cwt.
Lithographic and printing presses
Black cast mantel pieces, registered grates and kitchen ranges
Chimney pieces, fenders, shop stoves, &c.
Two-horse Lochart Morton ploughs, complete, with extra coulters, &c.
CHAIRS AND WOODWARE,
Baltimore wood and cane seated, Astor dining, office, &c., chairs
American doors and sashes, assorted sizes
American ash oars, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22 feet each
And all other descriptions of American manufacture.
PIANOFORTES,
Seven octave, grand square pianofortes, by Stoddart and Morris.
Pearl sago, Kent and American hops.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Neva sperm candles
Compton's preserved salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
Cummins' double rose Cork butter
Cheese—prime Cheshire, Derby, and Gouda
Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
Ditto ditto bottled fruits
Ditto ditto red herrings, in tins
Maccaroni and vermicelli
Seeds—clover, canary, and carraway
Bluestone, in 1 cwt. kegs
Hops—Mid Kent, 1858 and 1857
Schweppe's soda water
Turkey opium
Carbonate soda, magnesia, and quinine
Ind, Coop, and Co.'s, No. 3, Burton ale
Gundrey, Downe, and Co.'s Dorset ale
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s bottled ale and stout
West India rum, 30 o.p.
Brown brandies, in hogsheads and quarters
Case brandy, geneva, and old tom
Neutral spirit, 30 to 50 per cent. o.p.
Woolpacks and three-bushel sacks
Gunny and bran bags
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 3, and 5 and 6
Tin plates, IC, IX, and IXX
Morewood and Rogers' 28-gauge iron tiles
Sheet lead, 3 to 7 lbs.
Hollowware, assorted
Window glass
Stockholm pitch
Bright amber and dark rosin
Marble and brick paving slabs.
INVOICES of boots and shoes, winter slops, carpeting, oilcloths, oil baizes and wood moles, Chinese matting, paperhangings, hosiery, underclothing, flowers, bindings, beaufort ties, gloves, bonnets, hats, robes, prints, croydons, diapers, Irish unions, damasks, alpacas, ginghams, hollands, mantles, huckabacks, cross-over winseys, flannels, circassians, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 273, George-street opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

TAYLOR'S PORTER and BASS' BURTON ALE now landing and for SALE, by the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 286, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.
Cosen's pale sherries
Ditto ports
Hunt's ports, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto ditto, in case
Spanish red wines
Geneva, in case
C. V. P. brown brandy
W. I. rum
Bass's No. 3 ale
Byass' ale and porter, new brewing and label.
GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.
Whybrow's pint pickles
Hill and Ledger's ditto
Ditto sauces
Whybrow's herrings
Whybrow's salad oil
Coleman's mustards
Ditto thumb blue
Kent and Sussex hops
New currants, just arrived
Muscatel raisins.
FLOUR, ex Azzan, in prime condition
METALS, &c.
Muntz patent sheathing metals, assorted
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb.
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX.
Zinc, assorted
Slates.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Prime English cheese
Prime English bacon
Twine, assorted sizes
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, sauces
Ditto 1 lb. lobster, pint pickles, vinegar, &c.
Split peas, Bath bricks, red herrings
Best Kent hops
SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., 12 Barrack-street.

ON SALE, a splendid assortment of fancy tinware
Ten bins, canisters of various sizes
Biscuit boxes, show bowls, &c.
SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., Barrack-street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The undersigned, agents for the best manufacturers of English and Scotch Agricultural Implements, are now landing Ransome's and Sim's—
Patent iron ploughs
G. A. harrows
Thrashing machines
Chaff-cutters, including the great prize pattern
Field rollers, for racecourses, &c.
Winnowing machines, &c., &c.
115, York-street, one door from King-street.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.—600 lbs., 800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 1500 lbs., 2000 lbs., on SALE at the stores of MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

BONE-DUST.—This valuable Manure can now be obtained at the Mills, Newtown; or Store, bottom of Dixon-street. Pamphlets, explaining its use and mode of application, can be had gratis. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

PAPERHANGINGS, GLASS, OIL COLOURS, &c.—T. HOBBS, being about to leave the colony, has lowered his prices so as to insure a clear out. No reasonable offer will be refused. T. HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Preserved Ginger and Chow-chow, three shillings and sixpence per jar, guaranteed of the best quality.
HENRY P. PALSER, family grocer, No. 102, South Head Road, corner of Crown-street.

BATTY and CO.'S Jams, in 1 lb. tins Single tins, 15d., or 13s. 6d. dozen
Hobart Town Jams, in 3lb. jars, weight guaranteed, at 1s. 3d. per lb.
H. P. PALSER, family grocer, No. 102, South Head Road.

NEW LONDON BROUGHAM for SALE, with patent drag—built to order of the proprietor. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY TIMBER YARD.—300,000 feet American pine, of every description
100,000 feet pitch pine, ¾, 1 inch, 1¼, and 1½ T. and G.
150,000 feet colonial hardwood, cedar, shingles, &c.
100,000 feet Baltic deals, every thickness and length
Doors, sashes, skirting, architraves, moulding, in great varieties, at greatly reduced prices.
W. R. ROLFE.

300 CASKS PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT PLASTER; Fire Bricks. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

250,000 SLATES, cheap; Sheet Lead, cheap Flagging, cheap. R. WYNNE.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

COALS.—A. A. CO.'S best screened COALS and cut-up FIREWOOD. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

LIME, superior quality, at reduced prices. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

80,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES. BROOMFIELD & WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN Pine Timber, of every description—Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Shingles, Posts, Rails, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

COAL, COAL, COAL, and every description of Fuel of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

BLASTING POWDER, extra strong, large grain, glazed, in kegs of 24lb. each.
Patent safety fuse.
IREDALE and CO.

FOR SALE,—
Blasting powder, highly glazed
Ewbank's patent nails
Galvanised corrugated iron
Morewood's patent plain ditto
Zinc, 8, 9, 10
Colza oil.
IREDALE and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, by the undersigned.—
Two lots of first-class Store Cattle
A Station, in the Bland country, with 1000 cattle, capable of depasturing 2000 head
A Public-house and Farm, on the Western Road, near Parramatta
A beautiful 100 Acre Farm, near Campbelltown, with homestead, &c., &c., complete
Twenty head of good Colts, at Homebush
Springers, heifers, &c., &c.
THOMAS DAWSON.
July 5th, Homebush, and 421, George-street, Sydney.

COAL FOR SALE.—A cargo of A. A. Co.'s coals. Apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill.

POTATOES, ex Kate Kearney, from New Plymouth, just landed, in prime condition. A few tons left. Apply to R. T. FORD, Circular Quay; or to BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SALE, 60 SHARES in the Newcastle Coal and Copper Co. Apply to E. H. HERRING, 3, Jamison-street.

WATCH-DOG.—For sale, a powerful young dog. Mr. FOLD'S, Burton-street, Camperdown.

W. H. SARGENT and CO., beg to acquaint their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store in New Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Circular Quay, for the sale of Live Stock and Colonial Produce. The business will be conducted by W. H. Sargent, for many years purser in the service of the General Screw, E. and A. R. M., and R. M. S. P. Companies, whose general knowledge of the requirements of the Providore Department, will, they trust, enable them to execute satisfactorily all orders with which they may be favoured. Sydney, 23rd June, 1959.

SPANISH RESTAURANT, by M. TESTON, No. 7, Hunter-street, opposite Hamilton's Steam Baking Establishment.—The proprietor of the above establishment will OPEN on the 6th July. The European Band is engaged to play from 12 a.m. till 2 p.m. and from half-past 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. The proprietor also begs to inform all his numerous friends and the public that he will supply them with every description of Soup, Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, in the first style and shortest notice, with moderate charges. A private dining room up stairs. Entrance by side door. Tea and Coffee of the best quality in the city always ready. Parties dining in the above apartments have the advantage of tea and coffee gratis. In soliciting the patronage of the public, the proprietor will use every endeavour in his power to satisfy his customers. N.B.—Good beds, moderate charges.

A NORTHERN SHEEP RUN for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE the Burnett stations known as PINNOCK'S FLATS, MULWARRA, and CAIRNCROSS, capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle; watered by the Dironul Creeks.
The country consists of open undulating land; the principal timber, broad-leafed ironbark; and will carry flocks of sheep of 2000 each.
There is a good hut and yards on one portion of the station. Further particulars may be had on application.
115, York-street.

PRIME SHEEP or CATTLE STATION for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE one of the best stations offered for many months.
Estimated to carry 14,000 to 15,000 sheep, or an equivalent number of cattle; estimated area 100,000 acres.
There is a comfortable cottage, &c., on the run, and a new and most extensive set of yards.
The country consists of well-grassed salt bush plains, and open forest land and myall. The whole is well watered and warranted sound in every respect.
The distance from Melbourne markets short.
115, York-street.

1000 FAT WETHERS.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a prime lot of wethers, the pick of a choice flock.
115, York-street.

GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE 1500 prime Maiden Ewes, rising three years, to lamb in October. 115, York-street.

E. P. and CO'S prime MESS BEEF, for SALE by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

FOR SALE, BRINKBURN, a delightfully situated and compact homestead, of 1350 acres in extent, on the banks of the Hunter, by which river it is bounded for about one mile. The river in front of the residence is very deep and wide, and contains abundance of good perch, affording excellent sport. The cultivation is of first-rate quality, and yields heavy crops. Taking it altogether, this estate can be confidently recommended as a profitable investment and a comfortable home. For further particulars, apply to J. LEDSAM, Esq., Maitland; or to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a snug Verandah COTTAGE, with 4 rooms; good well of pure water, and a well-stocked garden. Price £150. Immediate occupation given. Apply to Mr. PERRY, on the premises, Faversham Cottage, near Hen and Chickens Bay, Five Dock; or W. LEWIS, 5, Jamison-street.

MARSDEN'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT.—EXTENSIVE WOOL STORES, fitted with TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, EIGHT-HORSE POWER ENGINE and boiler complete; Screw-steamer MUSQUITO, 70 tons, 12-horse power, with steam-winch and derrick, &c.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to SELL by PRIVATE CONTRACT all those extensive waterside premises known as MARSDEN'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT, having a frontage to DARLING HARBOUR of 72 feet 9 inches, and bounded on the west by KENT-STREET, to which they have a frontage of about 260 feet, extending to WINDMILL-STREET, by which they are bounded by a frontage of 98 feet.
The WOOLSHED is a substantial wooden building, 128 feet 3 inches by 39 feet, having two floors—the upper one approached by a bridge from Windmill-street, and the lower one fitted with a tramway, running on to the wharf, thereby economizing labour to the utmost. This store is fitted with two POWERFUL HYDRAULIC WOOL PRESSES, capable of working 10 bales at a time,—EQUAL TO 3000 BALES A WEEK—and driven by an 8-horse power engine, with boiler and everything complete, in first-rate working order. The other buildings comprise extensive storeage, smithy, and COMFORTABLE COTTAGE for overseer.
The SCREW STEAMER MUSQUITO, of 70 tons, with 12-horse power engine and boiler complete, with steam winch and derrick for hoisting wool to the largest vessels.
Two lighters, coppered with heavy copper, one 20 tons and one 10 tons; one five ton clinker built, and one five-oared tug boat with oars, masts, sails, &c., all complete.
On these premises is a SAWMILL, with 30 feet benches, circular saw, frame and saws shafting, pulleys and gear all complete, ready to be put up for immediate use.
With the foregoing will be included every article necessary for carrying on the profitable and extensive business for which these premises have such a high character.
☞ The attention of capitalists is especially directed to this highly important property, the business attached to which is too well known to require comment, and the returns from which might be considerably increased by bringing the SAW MILL into active use.
For further particulars, and inventory of machinery, &c., apply at the ROOMS, BANK BUILDINGS, GEORGE STREET, where plans may be inspected. Title unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained from Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange.
Terms liberal.

NOTICE.—Mrs. GREEN, late of Benedict House, Parramatta-street, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed to Rockhampton House, 61, Parramatta-street, where she intends carrying on the Boot and Shoe Trade in all its branches. The premises will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, July 6th, with an entirely New Stock of Seasonable Goods, at the same moderate rates as hitherto.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Just arrived, per Maid of Judah,
Royal oxford ties
Ditto tartan ends (a novelty)
Bordered and mixed ties
Netted and sydenham don ditto
Gauze, oxford ditto
Scotch cambric ariel ditto
Oxford opera
Invisible ditto
The new patent persigny scarf, in black and colours
The new roman scarf
Bordered surat handkerchiefs
Pongees, india and china bandannahs
Winsor lounging jackets
Registered dressing gowns.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.

GARDEN SEATS.—Just opened, a few of the above, very choice. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

FRENCH MERINOS
Assorted colours,
2s. 6d. per yard, extra width.
Just opened by THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO George and Barrack streets.

FLOORCLOTHS, Floorcloths, Floorcloths. — Great Reduction in the prices of Floorcloths.—The most extensive stock of superior well-seasoned floorcloths in the colony, in every variety of pattern, at 3s. 6d. per square yard. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.
N.B. A liberal allowance made to the trade and wholesale purchasers.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF WINTER DRAPERY.
ROBERT LITTLE, 273, Pitt-street, has commenced clearing out his stock of WINTER DRAPERY, at reduced prices, and BARGAINS of really serviceable goods are now obtainable, of which purchasers should avail themselves without delay.
It is possible to enumerate prices, apparently very low, which may attract the attention, but disappoint the hopes of parties requiring superior goods; suffice it to say that every article will be offered during the sale on such terms as ought to satisfy all, and further increase the growing trade of
ROBERT LITTLE,
Draper, Mercer, and Haberdasher, 273, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
120 PIECES of fine WELCH FLANNEL, worth 3s., will be sold at 1s. 6½d. per yard.
97 PIECES of fine FRENCH MERINOS, worth 3s. 6d., will be sold at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
200 PAIR of real WITNEY BLANKETS, worth 25s., will be sold at 9s. 9d. the pair.
326 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, new styles, at half the cost in London.
533 PAIR of beautiful STAYS, worth 7s. 6d., will be sold at 2s. 11d. the pair.
245 CLOTH MANTLES, worth 35s., will be sold at 10s. 6d. each.
645 WINTER DRESSES, for ladies, worth 21s., will be sold at 5s. 11d. each.
LADIES! Do you ask how such Bargains are to be had?
I WILL TELL YOU. "But mind, it is a secret":—
THE TIMES ARE VERY BAD—
TRADE IS VERY DULL—
DRAPERY GOODS are exceedingly PLENTIFUL—
MONEY IS VERY, VERY SCARCE—
THE ABOVE GOODS were PURCHASED for CASH.
LADIES!—THAT IS THE SECRET.
COUNTRY FRIENDS,
PURCHASE YOUR DRAPERY
AT THE FREE TRADE HALL,
235, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
WALTHAM RUSH, PROPRIETOR.—

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS
Head dresses, wreaths, and flowers in great variety
Princess' rolls, all the new styles, very cheap
Evans' crochet cotton, all numbers, 2s. per dozen
Josephine kid gloves, all sizes
India long cloth, for ladies' wear, very cheap
Blankets, flannels, sheetings, and counterpanes
French merinos, every shade, only 2s. 5½d. per yard
Ladies' and children's mantles, cheap as usual
The new Alliance shawl, as worn in London, only 15s 6d.
"The Hall," 204, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.
HENRY WELSH (late George Moore and Co).

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING
Printed drugget ditto, in squares and by the yard
Grey crumb cloths, all sizes
Hearth rugs, in great variety.
"The Hall," 204, Pitt-street.
HENRY WELSH (late George Moore and Co.)

JUST OPENED, a beautiful assortment of trimmed Bonnets, only 6s. 9d. each
750 fancy ditto, new shapes, only 1s. 11d. each.
Bonnet ribbons in great variety, 7½d. per yard.
"The Hall," 204, Pitt-street.
HENRY WELSH, (late George Moore and Co.)

Railway Branch, Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 5th July, 1859.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that it is intended, after the expiration of forty days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and one Sydney newspaper, to make and complete that portion of the Great Western Railway, commencing at the Blacktown Road, in the parish of Prospect, at a point marked C on plan, being a distance from its junction with the Great Southern Railway, of 8 miles 25 chains and 64 links, and terminating near to a public road in the parish of Castlereagh, marked D on plan, being a distance from the point C of 11 miles 43 chains and 9 links, or thereabouts.
Notice is also given, that the map or plan of the said line, and the book of reference, containing a description of the lands through which the said railroad is to pass, and the names of the owners thereof, are exhibited at the Office of Internal Communication, in Phillip-street, Sydney, and that a copy of the said plan and book of reference is deposited with the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Penrith, where they may be inspected by all persons at all convenient times, from the publication of this notice.
The Seal of the Commissioner for Railways was affixed hereto, at Sydney, on the fifth day of July, A.D. 1859.
B. H. MARTINDALE.
In the presence of JOHN RAE, Secretary.

No. 59-40. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, July 4th, 1859.
TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for Timber") will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the supply of
1000 feet run hardwood, 12 x 6
8000 feet run ditto, 6 x 2½.
The whole of the timber and planking is to be perfectly sound and free from shakes, cut off square at both ends, and delivered at Botany Waterworks. The delivery to commence immediately; and the whole to be completed in three weeks from the date of acceptance of contract.
By order of the Water Committee.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until the 20th instant, from parties desirous of contracting for the erecting and completion of two first-rate Houses and Out-offices, in Wynyard-square. The drawings and specifications may be inspected on application to Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange-corner. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted. One or more approved sureties will be required to enter into bond for the due performance of the contract. DAVID COHEN and CO.

TO BUILDERS and others. — WATCH-HOUSE, North Gundagai.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, inviting tenders for erection of a Watch-house at North Gundagai.
TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 26th July, at the office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, and must be endorsed "Tender for Watch-house, North Gundagai."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Gundagai.

The Treasury, Sydney, 2nd July, 1859.
BUOYS and WHALEBOATS.—Attention is invited to the Notice from this department, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 1st instant, calling for TENDERS for the above.

ROAD METAL.—TENDERS are invited by the Commissioners of the South Head Roads from parties willing to supply blue metal, or Pyrmont stone, ready broken at per ton, on the Old South Head Road, between the toll-gate and the Point Piper Road. Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 16th July instant, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, who will give any information required. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any tender. GERARD PHILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of two second-class houses, at Paddington. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 55, King-street, to whom tenders must be delivered on or before the 18th instant.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Court House, Kiama.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for erection of a Court House, at Kiama.—TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 26th July, at the Lands and Public Works Office, Sydney, and must be endorsed "Tender for Court House, Kiama."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and fuller particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Kiama.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, COOK'S RIVER.—The duties of this school will be resumed on SATURDAY, the 9th of July. W. H. SAVIGNY, head master.

HARBOUR VIEW.—Balmain.—Mrs. GORDON purposes resuming the duties of her establishment for young ladies on MONDAY, 18th July. Vacancies for a few day pupils.

MISS THOMPSON begs to inform her Pupils that the Midwinter Vacation terminates on WEDNESDAY, 13th July. Vacancies for Two Boarders. Eliza-place, Paddington.

MAITLAND HIGH SCHOOL.—The Maitland High School, conducted at present by Six Masters, will be resumed after the holidays, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July. The directors of this school are anxious to impart to it a character of the highest efficiency; and the very liberal support it has received, has placed them in favourable circumstances, and laid them under increased obligation to carry out their views in this respect. They have recently procured for it the advantage of a large and conveniently situated play ground; and they confidently anticipate that its operations, during the ensuing half-year, will be characterised by still greater efficiency than hitherto.
In the boarding department, the most anxious attention is paid to the health, comfort, and character of the pupils.
Quarter days are not observed. Day scholars and boarders are charged from the time at which they enter.

TERMS FOR EDUCATION.	Per quarter.
For English history, geography, and the mercantile branches	£2 0
For Latin, Greek, or mathematics, or any of them, and English history, geography, the mercantile branches, and French or German, or both	3 0
FOR BOARD AND WASHING.	
For board	16 0 0
For washing	2 0 0

STROUD SCHOOL, PORT STEPHENS.—H. SKILLMAN, for the last eight years master under the Australian Agricultural Company, begs to inform parents and guardians that he has superior accommodation for Boarders of both sexes, on reasonable terms.
Children placed under H. S.'s care will receive a sound English education, and every attention to their morals and domestic comfort.
Terms and references on application.
School duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 11th July.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGIATE and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CARCOAR (for Boarders only).
MASTER,—Rev. J. A. BURKE, B.A.
Mr. BURKE has had ten years' experience in teaching and preparing pupils for Harrow, Rugby, and other public schools, for entrance to the Universities, in the mother country, and for the Undergraduate examinations. During two years he had charge of a public school in this colony, for the mastership of which he had been selected in England by the Commissaries of the Bishop of Sydney.
The course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, Dictation, Composition (letter writing and essays), English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography (ancient and modern), History (ditto), Algebra, Euclid, Latin and Greek, with Modern Languages.
School hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Evening study from 7 to 8.30, under the supervision of master.
SCHOOL FEES, payable quarterly, in advance:—
Board and tuition ... ... 16 guineas per quarter
Washing, books, and stationery ... 2 ditto ditto.
Each boarder must be provided with knife, fork, spoon, and six towels.
No notice required previous to the removal of a boy.
Reports of the conduct and progress of each pupil will be sent quarterly to the parents.
Application for admission may be made to the Rev. J. A. BURKE, the Parsonage, Carcoar.
*** Wanted, a French and German Resident Master, competent also to assist in the general business of the school.

FRENCH and ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, 102, Elizabeth-street North, conducted by Madame DUBOST and Miss POTTS. Their course of instruction comprises all the branches of an accomplished education, in which they are assisted by the first masters. There will be vacancies for resident and day pupils after the midwinter recess, which will terminate on MONDAY, July 18.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. BARLOW'S Pupils MEET July 11, Sea View-terrace, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

BALMAIN CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, July 18th. HORACE J. SENDALL.

THE MISSES DE METZ, 75, Elizabeth-street North. Studies resumed MONDAY, July 11th. Vacancies.

RYDE ACADEMY, conducted by the Rev. T. AITKEN, M.A.—The duties of the above institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 11th July next. Vacancies for three boarders.

CAMPBELLTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL, conducted by the Rev. JOHN GIBSON and Mrs. GIBSON.
In this establishment every effort is made to impart a complete and thorough educational training, and to develop, as far as practicable, the physical, mental, and moral nature of the pupil. The young gentlemen have all the comforts of a well-regulated home, and the advantages of a garden and paddock.
Campbelltown is beautifully situated, particularly healthy, and easy of access by rail from Sydney. Trains run to and fro four times daily.
Terms: Forty-five guineas per annum, and payable quarterly.

Mrs. GIBSON, assisted by a Governess, trains a select number of young ladies in the usual branches of a sound education. The course comprehends English, French, drawing, music, and all kinds of fancy-work.
Terms: Fifty guineas per annum.
REFEREES:

Rev. William Cuthbertson, B.A.	Hon. D. Jones, Esq.
" S. C. Kent	J. R. Houlding, Esq.
" T. Arnold	John Row, Esq., of Sydney
" L. E. Threlkeld	T. Chippendall, Esq., Campbelltown.
" Jos. Beazley	

*** The DUTIES of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, July 11th.

CLEVELAND HOUSE, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN begs to announce that school duties will be RESUMED (D.V.) on MONDAY, July 11th. Vacancies for a few boarders, and very superior accommodation. The best references given.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. THORNTON intimates that school duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 18th July. Sunbury House, Cleveland-street, Cleveland Paddocks.

EDUCATION.—Mr. H. WAYMOUTH has taken Birch Grove, Balmain, which will be opened as a Boarding School, Balmain Collegiate and Commercial School, on the 14th instant. Terms inclusive.

MR. CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL, Cleveland-street, Redfern, opposite St. Paul's Church.—School duties RESUMED THIS DAY. Vacancies for a few boarders and day pupils. Prospectuses on application.

MADAME CURTIS'S SCHOOL, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—Business has been resumed. Terms paid quarterly, in advance.
Junior course, £2 2s.; senior ditto, £3 3s per quarter. Weekly boarders, 50 guineas; day ditto, 20 guineas per annum.
Apply for particulars to W. S. CREENY, head master, 77, Bathurst-street.

BUNCH OF KEYS LOST.—Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at Mr. MADER'S, 269, George-st.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, a Gold Double LOCKET, with hair on both sides, with an inscription engraved inside and initials on the outside. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the same to WALKER and JONES, 338, George-street South.

£200 REWARD.—The undersigned will pay the sum of Two Hundred Pounds sterling for information that will convict the parties, or any one of them, who committed the robbery of their Horses in the end of May last.
They warn all persons, especially the friends and connections of the above, who are known, against riding over the lands of Cassilis or Dalkeith, on any pretence whatever.
A. and W. BUSBY.
Cassilis, June, 1859.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED from Quaker Hill, Four COWS—two red cows, branded JG; one large red and white cow, small nobby horns, branded DB and other brands not known; one strawberry cocked-horn cow, branded DF on hip. The above reward will be paid on delivery at Quaker Hill; or by leaving word at Mr. M'COLLOUGH'S, Albert Inn, Parramatta.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Parramatta, on the 28th of June, one CHESNUT HORSE, branded ≡ over diamond on the near shoulder, off hind fetlock white. If stolen, £5 Reward will be given on conviction of the thief or thieves. Any person bringing the same to JAMES M'MAHON, Villiers-street, Parramatta, will receive the above rewards.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE. ROBERT FORBES, agent, 170, Pitt-st.

£4500 ON City or Country Property; low rate of interest. R. FORBES, agent, Pitt-st.

MONEY to LEND upon Sydney Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

£500 AND £200, Trust Moneys, to LEND, at a moderate rate of interest. For further particulars apply to Mr. OVERTON, solicitor, Parramatta. Office, next door to the Post Office.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on freehold property. CHAS. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-st.

£800 TO LEND, interest 7 per cent., upon first-class security. JAMES HART, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

£700 TO BE LET in small sums, on approved security. C. H. ROOKE.

5000 TRUST MONEY to LEND upon city property. Apply to MOSES MOSS, Esq., Wynyard-street; or to JAMES HART, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North.

£10,000.—THE UNDERSIGNED is instructed to LEND the above on city property. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are Purchasers.

NAUTICAL.—A. Horsburgh's East India Directory, last edition, with latest surveys of Red Sea, &c., 2 volumes, in one. For SALE, at the Produce Stores of W. H. SARGENT and CO., New Pitt-street, near Circular Quay; price £2 10s.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.
DONATIONS since 1st March, 1859.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.
Ashe, J. J.	White Rock	£10 10 0
Attwood, E.	George-street	5 5 0
Barker, W.	Waverley	5 0 0
Berry, Alexander, M.L.C.	St. Leonard's	50 0 0
Boulton, E. B.	Darling Point	10 0 0
Bayley, L. H.	Library-terrace	10 10 0
Campbell, John	Rose Hill	5 5 0
Cheeke, Alfred	Darling Point	20 0 0
Clarke, George Thomas	Penrith	5 5 0
Collitts, James	Bandon (Lachlan)	5 0 0
Cooper, H. Walter	Bathurst	1 1 0
Cousins, R. Young	Kelso	10 0 0
Cornish, G. B.	Euromeda	50 0 0
Cameron, E. W.	Balmain	10 10 0
Darley, Benjamin	Darlinghurst	20 0 0
Dawson, John	Pitt-street	10 10 0
Deffell, George Hibbert	Surry Hills	10 10 0
Fanning, Major*	Double Bay	25 0 0
Fox, Miss	Pitt-street	5 5 0
Garrett, R. B.	St. Leonard's	2 2 0
Gore, Rev. W. F.	Marsfield	10 0 0
Green, William	Newtown	1 1 0
Holroyd, A. T.*	Newtown	25 0 0
Halloran, Henry	Ashfield	1 1 0
Hawkins, T. Jarman	Walmer	5 0 0
Hodgson, Arthur	Darlinghurst	20 0 0
Holdsworth, Richard	Rose Bay	10 0 0
Hunt, R. A.	Phillip-street	5 5 0
Hill, Richard	Bent-street	10 10 0
Hill, E. S.	Surry Hills	5 5 0
Ingelow, G. K.	O'Connell-street	5 0 0
Jones, Richard	College-street	20 0 0
Irving, Clark	Lyons-terrace	250 0 0
Irving, Mrs. C.*	Ditto	50 0 0
Isaacs, R. M.	Woolloomooloo	20 0 0
Johnson, Robert*	Double Bay	15 0 0
Keele, Charles	Rose Bay	5 5 0
Kemp, Charles	Macquarie-street	50 0 0
Kite, Messrs., Brothers	Bathurst	20 0 0
Knox, Edward	Hyde Park	25 0 0
Lee, Thomas	Woodlands	20 0 0
Lithgow, William	St. Leonard's	50 0 0
Lyons, Samuel	Broughton House	10 10 0
Mackechnie, E. A.	Balmain	5 0 0
Matthews, John Alex.	Victoria-terrace	5 5 0
Martin, James	Potts's Point	25 0 0
M'Phillamy, Charles	Charlton	10 0 0
Merewether, F. L. S.	Forbes-street	20 0 0
Moriarty, E. D.	Hunter-street	5 0 0
Mort, Henry	Darling Point	5 5 0
Murnin, M. E.*	Ditto	20 0 0
Macarthur, M., General	Parramatta	25 0 0
M'Culloch, A. H.	Greenknowe	20 0 0
Purefoy, W. A.	Surry Hills	5 5 0
Park, Alexander	Lewinsbrook	10 10 0
Riley, Charles	St. Leonard's	10 0 0
Raymond, Samuel	Randwick	10 0 0
Raymond, R. P.	Woolloomooloo	5 0 0
Rowley, George	Kingfield, Newton	10 0 0
Roberts, Mrs. J.	Elizabeth-street	10 0 0
Rothery, W. M.	Clifden	10 0 0
Rolleston, Christopher	Double Bay	5 0 0
Shadforth, H. T.	Ravenswood	2 2 0
Sharpe, Rev. Thomas	Bathurst	1 1 0
Stephen, M. Consett	Glebe Height	5 0 0
Stephen, Edward M.	Lyons-terrace	5 0 0
Teale, William	Forbes-street	5 5 0
Thornton, George	Sydney	10 0 0
Uhr, William C.	Ditto	1 1 0
Uhr, George	Llewellyn	1 1 0
West, Thomas	James's Park	5 5 0
Well-wisher, A	P. D. A.	1 0 0
Williams, John W.	Pitt-street	1 1 0

* The donations thus marked are for specific objects.
HENRY J. HOSE, Warden.
M. METCALFE, Bursar.
St. Paul's College, 4th July, 1859.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

NOVELTY in the FINE ARTS.—BLACKWOOD'S Portraits on Visiting Cards, from 12s. per dozen.

AUSTRALIAN SCENERY.—BLACKWOOD'S celebrated VIEWS—a great collection on view and for SALE.

PORTRAITS, Views, Properties Photographed in any style or price by W. BLACKWOOD, 16, Bridge-st.

THE CHEAPEST ADVERTISEMENTS in the world. 50 Advertisements affixed in the railway carriages three guineas for three months; 40 advertisements in all the Invincible omnibuses, £3 for three months. HENRY HOLLIS, 241, George-street.

WEEKLY ISSUE OF THE CHRISTIAN PLEADER. Edited by the Rev. B. QUAIFE.—The CHRISTIAN PLEADER, hitherto published every alternate Saturday, will from next Saturday, the 9th instant, be issued WEEKLY. The change is made at the repeated instance of a great number of persons. This continued demand induced the conductors of the journal to call, by circular, a meeting of its friends and supporters to consult about the matter. The meeting was held on Thursday, 30th June, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and among other resolutions, the following was unanimously passed—"That this meeting deems it to be of great importance that the CHRISTIAN PLEADER should be issued weekly, with the proposed improvements." There has not been, as far as the conductors are aware, a single dissentient voice in this demand. As, therefore, the way seems to be made plain for the change, they feel that they can no longer hesitate. But they are now under the greatest necessity of making a renewed appeal to the subscribers and the public for a large augmentation of support, in a vastly extended circulation.
The object of the change is, without altering the religious and high moral aims of the journal, to make it generally available as a weekly newspaper. The directly religious matter, and the correspondence, being divided between two numbers, instead of being compressed into one, space will be allowed for political and general matter, in the shape both of original articles and of intelligence. And as the issue will be every week, the intelligence will be no longer out of date, as cannot fail to be often the case in a fortnightly. The conductors therefore propose to give outlines of all weekly news of importance, with such notices of public meetings as are suitable to their space, and parliamentary, judicial, and police summaries. The usual commercial intelligence, shipping, banking, &c., will be furnished: and space will be secured for all marriages, births, and deaths, of which notices are duly forwarded to the office.
It has already been stated that the religious and moral aim of the journal will not be in any degree departed from. All departments of the CHRISTIAN PLEADER will, therefore, be conducted under the constant influence of this aim. Hence no matter of immoral or irreligious tendency will be allowed a place in the paper. Mere differences of opinion, however, will be allowed free expression as hitherto. In fact, the alteration is only the completion of the original design, which was to diffuse a healthy influence throughout all departments of society.
The CHRISTIAN PLEADER aims to be such a weekly journal as all heads of families may with propriety and advantage have lying on their tables, and read by all members of their social circles. It aims to promote religious knowledge, inquiry, and feeling, with corresponding purity of intercourse and conduct. It also aims to cultivate the intellect, by its literary notices, and general elevation of thought by all its communications. It will, therefore, be as useful as a merely secular journal for all the common purposes of a weekly, whilst its lofty aspiring will ever be to satisfy the religious cravings of the heart.
Its strictly unsectarian character, however, will never be departed from. Its editorial matter will rigidly follow this rule. The common principles of evangelical Protestantism will always be its basis. And on this footing it will seek an entrance into every denomination, promoting piety, knowledge, and religious liberty, but not editorially touching their peculiarities.
The politics of the CHRISTIAN PLEADER will be characterised by EQUITY, and will be such as accord with the most liberal and popular interpretation of the British Constitution. The right of every people to self-government will be always maintained.
As a weekly paper the PLEADER will afford much greater advantages for advertising than it has hitherto done. The subscription will be 6s. per quarter in advance.
Intending subscribers in the country can forward their names and subscriptions either through the advertised agents, or in stamps, or otherwise, direct to the Publishing Office.
W. H. BUZACOTT, printer and publisher, 205, George-street North, Sydney.

THE NAVIGATION of the MURRAY and its tributaries having re-opened, the undersigned is prepared to execute settlers' orders for supplies in Adelaide, delivering the same from his line of steamers on the different rivers. FRANCIS CADELL, Weymouth-street, Adelaide.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS., painted in oil colours. Stereoscopic pictures on paper or glass, and the plain glass portraits taken at J. LIDDINGTON'S, 309, George-street, over Peck's auction rooms.

FITZROY IRONWORKS, MITTAGONG.—Settlers, Carriers, and others on the Great Southern Road, requiring LOADING WEIGHED, can have it done by FAIRBAIRN'S IMPROVED WEIGHBRIDGE (equal to a draft of 10 tons) on application to the resident director. WILLIAM TERREY.

RAILWAY STORE, MENANGLE.—All Goods will be sold at this Store at Sydney prices—carriage added. R. L. FOULKES, proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY, 8th July.
Fancy Goods
Toys, &c., &c.
To Bazaar Proprietors and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases assorted fancy goods, viz.:—
Toys in cases, assorted
Beads in cases
And an assortment of superior fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 8th July, 1859.
On account of whom it may concern.
Dressing Glasses.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of dressing-glasses, all more or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 8th July.
Wax Vestas, in plain and japan boxes, nine cases.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 8th July at 11 o'clock.
9 cases wax vestas, in plain and japan boxes, 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1000.
Terms at sale.

Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
4 heavy draught horses, 4 to 7 years old; each warranted to pull a ton up Brickfield-hill
29 mixed town and country horses, suitable for all buyers, broken-in to saddle and harness
Springcarts, gigs, drays, carts, saddles, and harness, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Williams, of the Glebe, Publican.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.
Stock-in-trade, Bar Fittings, Fixtures, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Pianoforte, and superior Household Furniture.

THOMAS B. HUMPHERY will sell by public auction, on the premises known as the Foresters' Arms, on the Glebe Road, THIS DAY, next, the 6th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade, bar fittings, fixtures, beer engine, spirit fountain, superior pianoforte, and a quantity of household furniture, consisting of chests of drawers, chairs, tables, bedsteads, and bedding, chiffonier, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Thoroughbred Mare, "Lady Julia."

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The racing mare "Lady Julia."
"Lady Julia" is a bright bay, with black points, 5 years old—a good hackney.
Pedigree and performances day of sale.

Pair of Carriage Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of dark bay carriage horses, stands 15.3 hands high, a perfect match in colour, action, and symmetry. They have been accustomed to town use, but can be highly recommended for a long journey if required.

At the risk of Mr. Smith.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. James M'Neil to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
"Captain," a bay gelding, G off shoulder; Druitt-street trial.

Manning River Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from John Croker, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of 8 young horses, broken to saddle, in good condition, and just arrived from the station.

Important to Grocers.
Balance Cargo of Java Sugar, ex Joan Jacob.
For positive Unreserved Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 11 o'clock,
To close the shipment,
A,
1097 bags brown Java sugar.
B,
320 ditto bright counter ditto ditto.
14 ditto brown Java, damaged.
Terms at sale.

Most important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Private Parties, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

Doulton's Patent Glazed Stoneware, Spirit Bottles, with ground stone stoppers to fit, cased with white wicker to nose, and wicker tops and fastenings.
Now landing, from the Helen Douglass.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer to submit to public competition, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
320 superior spirit bottles, sizes from 2 to 6 gallons.
Full particulars in succeeding issue.
Terms at sale.

211 Packages Congou Tea.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Cyclone, from Hongkong.
On account of the concerned.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, next THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 11 o'clock,
C in diamond between S E
123 chests congou, slightly damaged.
C in diamond between E Y
39 ditto ditto, much damaged
162
15 halves ditto, slightly damaged
2 ditto ditto, much ditto
C in diamond between Y E
1 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
T and H –
25 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto, much ditto.
C and M—
2 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Y and C—
3 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
54 halves.
Terms, cash.

Desirable Freehold Investment, City of Sydney.

MR. H. H. NEWMAN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 144, King-street, opposite Supreme Court, THIS DAY, July 6, at 12 noon.
That capital stone-built 2-story house, No. 131, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, containing five rooms, and slated roof; let to a good tenant. Also, the stone-built 4-roomed house, in the rear, No. 12, fronting Chapel-lane, producing about £72 per annum; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
Title, first-rate. No reserve.

Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Keeper rings, guard chain, &c.
4 boxes sundry clothing
2 trunks assorted boots
Ornaments, writing desks, &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
By order of the Importers and Consignees.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, 7th, at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
To close consignments,
123 trunks boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 196 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery Goods.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
196 packages new and seasonable drapery.

Tinware.
TO-MORROW, Thursday.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
5 hogsheads tinware, comprising
Milk dishes, tea and coffee pots
Cullenders, hollowed basins
Pint and quart pots
Candle moulds, camp kettles
Oval and round baking dishes
Pierced lanthorns and dust pans.
Terms at sale.

Solid Iron and Tubular Iron Bedsteads.
To close the Invoice.
THURSDAY, 7th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases tubular and solid iron double and single bedsteads and children's cots.
Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.
Portion of the Wreck of the Defender, just brought up by the Alice Brown,
Consisting of Oregon Deals, Scantling, Joists, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, on THURSDAY next, 7th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A lot of Oregon deals, scantling, &c., &c., recently saved from the wreck of the Defender, and will be sold in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers.
Part of the cargo can be seen on Messrs. Brown and Hill's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

BROUGHAM HALL, TENTERFIELD, a beautiful stone-built Family Residence, built by, and for some time occupied by, Mr. Frederick King. No expense was spared in the erection, and the situation is one of the best in the town. The frontage of the house is above 60 feet, with a wide verandah, commanding extensive views of the beautiful table land of Tenterfield. The plot of ground comprises Ten Acres, bounded by four streets, viz., George, Petre, Duncan, and Nass. The Garden is of the finest description, and stocked with fruit trees and shrubs in great variety.
At the same time will be sold another block of land, containing Five Acres, separated from the above property by Nass-street, to which it has a frontage of ten chains, with a frontage of five chains to Duncan and George streets.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the official assignee, John Morris, Esquire, to sell the valuable property above-mentioned, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th of August next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve.
A large plan of the estate is now in course of preparation, and will be exhibited in the City Mart, when this preliminary notice will be withdrawn, and a fuller description of the property published.
For particulars of title reference is made to Messrs. JOHNSTON and JOHNSTON, Solicitors, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, 7th instant.
Ironmongery.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next,
An invoice of ironmongery, comprising
Wood screws, plane irons, screw augers
Swing candle lamps
Fine brads, ships' scrapers, London choppers
Butchers' knives, Dover ditto
Wire gauze lamps, bracket ditto
Tinned iron spoons, coffee mills, compass
Panel and hand saws, quadrant
Hinges, shoe rasps, scrapers
Mortice chisels, lough bits
Spike gimblets, saw files, horse nails
Fine clasps, locks, of various kinds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Kiama Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Neal Sharp to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock,
A batch of very first-class horses, amongst which are several excellent draught horses, and a very handsome bay filly, broken to side saddle.
☞ On view 5th and 6th.

Horse, Gig, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The property of Dr. Jenkins, who has no further use for them,
In one lot, or separately,
A well-bred bay horse, 5 years old, accustomed to town work, and thoroughly steady in any kind of harness
An English-built stanhope gig, and set of harness.

Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.
By order of the Executors of the late G. T. Rowe, Esq.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The late Mr. Rowe's well-known horse Yellow Jack, considered to be one of the best harness horses in the colony
A nearly new shamrock cart, built to order, by Palmer and Vial
Set of harness
Saddles, bridles
Horse-clothing, &c.

Carriage Horse.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut horse, broken to saddle, single and double harness; up to any weight, and adapted for phaeton use.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 horses from Port Macquarie, adapted for light harness
1 powerful draught mare, from Kiama
1 bay gig horse, 5 years old, from the Hunter
1 chesnut carriage horse, broken to all kinds of harness
30 horses, of various descriptions
Dogcarts, gigs, drays, trucks, &c.

Young Horses.
In the Cattle Market Yards.
On MONDAY, the 11th instant.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
From 40 to 50 mares, colts, and fillies, from the well-known stud of Captain Pike, Merton; they range from two to seven years old, and in good condition, and will be sold as usual without reserve.

Child's Pony.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the owner having no further use for him,
A handsome child's pony, perfectly quiet, and accustomed to carry a child 6 years old, to school every day.
No reserve.

ELEGANT selection of Superior Electro-plated Ware, comprising every article in general use, for unreserved sale by auction by Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

Holloway's Superior Eight-day Clocks.
For Positive Sale.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases Holloway's superior eight-day dining-room, library, office, and bedroom clocks.
Terms, cash.

Superior Electro-plated Ware, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,
A selection of new and superior electro-plated ware, comprising
Seven and six hole best quality and elegant cruet frames, with richly-cut glass cruets, of new designs
Swing teakettles
Tea and coffee services
Best quality 4-cup egg frames, gilt inside
Plated candlesticks, 10, 8, and 6 inch
Four and five hole cruet frames
Electro-plated 5-light candelabra
Fancy fruit and sugar stands
Spoons, forks, &c., superior quality
British-plate spoons, forks, ladles, &c., and
Various other articles.
Terms, cash.

Silver Salt, Sugar, Egg, and Mustard Spoons.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Silver fancy, salt, sugar, egg, and mustard spoons.
Terms, cash.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 12 o'clock.
By order of David Anderson, Esq., agent for Mr. Smith, who is now in England.
Freehold Property, on the Parramatta Road, known as the Currency Lass Inn, with one Hundred Acres of rich alluvial Land attached.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The Currency Lass Inn, fronting the Parramatta Road, and containing bar, bar parlour, and seven bedrooms, stabling for 15 horses, large paddock, fenced in, ranging over 100 acres, twenty of which are securely fenced.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—Plan of the property can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, No. 7, Wynyard-street.

Clearance Sale of Lumber, at the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
THURSDAY, 7th instant, 10 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS are instructed to sell, at the above Wharf, Sussex-street,
A quantity of lumber, consisting of
Timber
Old metal
Ropes
Boats, &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale.
THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Corn Merchants, Providores, Skippers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
In lots to suit buyers, consignments of
Maize
Oats
Flour
Bran
Potatoes
Mess beef
Mess pork
Lucerne and oaten hay.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Prime Old Havannah Cigars.
Auction Sales at Campbell's Bonded Stores.
To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Lotze and Larnach to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, Campbell's Wharf, George-street North, on THURSDAY morning, July 7th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 cases of very prime old Havannah cigars, in bond.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS and SHOES.—The Auction Sale of the above advertised to take place this day, Wednesday, July 6th, 1859, at the Bank Auction Rooms, is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days.
JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 6.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
York Hams.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, THIS DAY, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 prime York hams, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 6th.
Groceries, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 6, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ketchup, pickles
Mustard, sauces, &c., &c., &c.
To close an account.
Terms at sale.

Price's Belmont No. 1 Sperm Candles.
To Grocers, Speculators, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 6th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Dunrobin Castle, —— master, from London.
WN—93 boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, slightly damaged
30 ditto ditto ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 12th July.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Plated Ware, China, Glass, &c.
On the Premises, No. 39, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, a few doors down from the William-street Hotel.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the Premises, 39, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
The household furniture,
Horsehair sofas and lounges
Mahogany dining table
Ditto cheffonier
Horsehair seated chairs
Elegant chimney glass in gilt frame
Superior porcelain ornaments
Choice engravings in maple frames
Carpets, fenders, fire-irons, and hearth rugs
Plated ware, china, glassware
Window hangings
Easy chairs, cane-seated chairs
Iron bedsteads—double, hair mattresses
Single iron bedsteads, hair mattresses
Washstands, toilette glasses, dressing-tables.
KITCHEN,
Superior American stove
Full register stove
Crockeryware, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Silversmiths, Jewellers, and others.
Silver Brooches
Ditto Bracelets
Ditto Bouquet Holders
Ditto Coral Bells
Ditto Scent Bottles
Ditto Sets Knife, Fork, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of silver goods, as under—
Silver brooches
Ditto bracelets
Ditto key-rings
Ditto bouquet holders
Ditto mounted scent bottles
Solid silver sets knife, fork, and spoons.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Gasfitters, Plumbers, Ironmongers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the first lot—
An invoice of
Gas reflectors, 12-inch, plated
Ditto ditto, 10-inch, ditto
Inch stopcocks
Ball cocks, assorted, ½ to ¾ inch
Spirit cocks
Small keg taps, with keys
Grated lock cocks, screwed bottoms
Gas cocks, assorted, ½ to ¾ inch
Fishtail gas burners.
Terms, cash.

Kissing Point, Parramatta River.
To Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

WILLIAM NEWELL has received instructions from Mr. George Norman, blacksmith and storekeeper, of Church-street, Kissing Point, Parramatta River, to sell by public auction, on the above premises, on TUESDAY next, the 12th day of July, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, and no reserve,
The whole of his property, consisting of a four-roomed cottage with verandah, standing on a block of land having two frontages, 55 feet to Church-street and 55 feet to Turner-street, with a depth of 124 feet, laid out in garden and well stocked with orange and other fruit trees, enclosed in and having two wells of pure water, and is one of the best stands in Kissing Point for any business, and a freehold; also, a 2-acre orchard, held on a 99 years' lease, a corner block on the main road, and well stocked with orange and other trees, and vegetables. Stock in blacksmith: 2 pair of 34-inch bellows, 2 anvils, 2 vyces, benches, large grindstone, and a great quantity of other tools belonging to the trade. Stock in store: 3 tons of bar and other iron, 12 drums of assorted nails, wedges, mauls, picks, hoes, axes, locks, 600 sets of assorted horse shoes, horse nails, and a quantity of sundries.
At 2 o'clock will be sold
All the household furniture, tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads and bedding, chest drawers, glasses, pictures, clocks, glass and crockery ware, kitchen utensils, fowls, pigs, half a ton of potatoes, corn, and sundries.
Mr. W. N. would call the attention of every class of buyers on the look out for bargains to attend this sale, as every thing will be sold for cash.
No reserve.

To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.
Attractive Sale of Bostock's, Hoppe's, and Homan's Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAY, 8th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and ten packages boot and shoes, from the houses of Bostock and Co., Homan and Co., and Hoppe and Co., new and seasonable goods, just landed, comprising
Men's light enamelled napoleons, M.S. and D.S.
Ditto ditto calf wellingtons, bevelled and square edges
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto wellingtons, C.S.
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, E.S.
Ditto plain ditto ditto ditto
Ditto patent patent calf kid top boots, E.S.
Ditto plain ditto memel ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto calf, C.S.
Ditto cloth-topped patent goloshed boots, R.S.
Ditto best calf bluchers, M. S. H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded, H.B.
Ditto ditto army bluchers, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, hobnailed
Ditto kip bluchers, rough bradded
Watertights, hobnailed, and rough bradded
Ditto ditto shooting boots, ditto
Ladies' cloth boots, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto ditto vampt ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs, M.H.
Ditto kid top, patent fronts, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto lace
Ditto ditto, patent slippers
Ditto margate slippers
Youths' and boys' patent boots, E.S.
Ditto calf ditto ditto
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, E.S.
Ditto patent ditto ditto ditto
Ditto calf prince georges
Ditto light calf bluchers, M.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto kid top patent front boots, E.S., 6-13
Girls' patent strap shoes, 6-13
Ditto ditto bronze morocco slippers, 6-13
Ditto ditto cloth patent goloshed boots, buttons, 6-13
Ditto ditto ditto, E S., 6-13
Children's kid top patent fronts, E.S., boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto to button, ditto, 2-5
Ditto coloured morocco balmorals, 2-5,
Leather, at 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
Colonial calfskins.
Terms at sale.

Bexley Estate, or Thompson's Bush, adjoining Gannon's Forest.
For Unreserved Sale.
The attention of Capitalists, Farmers, Gardeners, Builders, and of all those who desire at once a most secure and peculiarly advantageous investment is specially solicited.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions peremptorily to sell at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
The remaining portion of the above estate, which is situated about six miles from the Sydney Post Office, and two miles from Cook's River.
The auctioneers are prepared to treat privately for any portion of the property, and the balance remaining unsold on MONDAY, 18th instant, will be sold at public auction, on that day, at 12 o'clock, without the slightest reserve.
The land has been properly surveyed, and laid out in allotments of various sizes from 6 to 160 acres, suitable for building sites, villas, market gardens, and small farms. It is only needful to state the corroborative fact of the extraordinary rise in value of this delightful situation, that one of the resident proprietors, Mr. Isaac Parkes, occupying an allotment of fifteen acres, which he purchased for £16 per acre, has very recently refused £55 per acre for the same, so unprecedented has been the enormous rise in value, by extending to this excellent land the industrial benefits of careful cultivation and general improvement.
Intending purchasers are reminded that this estate is only 2 miles beyond "Tempe," which property realised from £25 to £65 per acre about six weeks ago.
The expenses of clearing the land would more than be defrayed by the easy convenience of removing the timber to Sydney for fuel, &c.
The auctioneers could, with much propriety, say more relative to this important property, but as intending purchasers may view the land and judge for themselves any day prior to the sale, they deem further comment superfluous.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Military Trimmings.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 83, King-street, on FRIDAY, 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of elegant military trimmings, comprising
Gold and silver lace
Gold and silver thread, &c., &c., &c.

Damaged Calicos.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Omar Pacha, Thompson, Master, from London.
WEDNESDAY, July 6th.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 293, George-street, THIS DAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock,
SMP over S,
§ 27—One bale, containing
21 packages imperial calicos, 1723 yards, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Navy Canvas.
On account and risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Lewis Folk.
WEDNESDAY, July 6th.
To Merchants, Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 293, George-street, THIS DAY, July 6th, at 12 o'clock, without the least reserve,
RO over S,
Nos. 48, 51, 53, 54, 55,
Five bales navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6, each containing 24 bolts—in all 4320 yards.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale of General Drapery, Merchandise, &c.
Previous to Removal.
WEDNESDAY, July 6th.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Sailmakers, Ship Chandlers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 293, George-street, THIS DAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock precisely, without the slightest reserve, in order to clear the Sale Rooms, previous to removal,
A large and varied assortment of useful general drapery, ready-made clothing, navy canvas &c., &c., comprising
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, Witney blankets
Scarlet and gentian ditto
Coburgs, 7-4, all wool, double twills
Plain and crossover Winseys
Black silk velvet, black satins
Algerine checks, Turkey red pockets
Dressed hollands, white shirting
Women's white cotton hose
Best Brussels handkerchiefs, umbrellas
Ladies' merino vests and underclothing
Rich 24 and 30 lute bonnet ribbons
White and coloured toilet covers
Infants cashmere hoods and cloaks
Children's satin hats and bonnets
Millinery, bonnets, cap fronts, artificial flowers
French kid gloves, corahs, cloth mantles
Beavers, pilot cloths, tweeds, fancy doeskins
Men's and boys' military cloth caps, felt ditto
Ditto ditto white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Ditto ditto Scotch twill ditto
Ditto cloth and doeskin coats
Ditto ditto ponchos and reefing jackets
Bedford cord riding coats, and mohair ditto
Fancy doe and Bedford cord trousers
Woollen cord and moleskin trousers
Pilot, canteen, and black cloth ditto
Silk vests, &c., &c.
Men's soft Canadian felt hats
Navy canvas, gunny bags
Sundries, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Soft Felt Hats.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dunrobin Castle, R. Cobban, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
WEDNESDAY, July 6th.
To Hatters, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 293, George-street, THIS DAY, July 6th, at 12 o'clock,
GCC over S, No. 1869,
One case containing
180 gents' soft Canadian felt hats, assorted colours.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.
☞ Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, in order that the auctioneer may clear the whole previous to removal to more eligible premises.

New Zealand Potatoes.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
40 tons New Zealand potatoes.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Sago Flour.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 tons sago flour, in ½-cwt. bags.
Terms at sale.

Oats
Gram.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 bags oats
50 ditto gram.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 caroteels currants
100 half-chests congou
25 boxes candles
40 bags flour, each 50 lbs.
30 barrels ditto
10 cases sauces
20 ditto sardines
30 ditto 1-lb. jams
10 ditto starch
100 boxes muscatels
100 cases pint pickles
6 ditto West India arrowroot, in 7-lb. tins
50 bags malt
20 barrels fine Labrador salmon
80 bags rice
10 bales gunny bags; also,
20 hogsheads porter
20 ditto ale, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Rare City Investment, in the heart of George-street.
Unreserved Sale of those well-known Business Premises, so long in the occupation of Mr. John Cooke, bookseller and stationer, immediately opposite the Cathedral.
By order of the Mortgagee.

G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, late Empire Office, at an early date,
A magnificent block of land in one of the most commanding sites in the city of Sydney, admirably adapted for the erection of first-class business establishments, which will increase one hundred fold as that noble building the Cathedral advances towards completion. It has 30 feet frontage to George-street, and is bounded on the south by premises in the occupation of Mr. Forrester, watchmaker; on the north by Mr. Joseph Gillam, cutler; at the rear by premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Halley and Clyde, coachbuilders.
The buildings on the land are of little value, but having been so long held by Mr. Cooke as a book depot is a sufficient guarantee it is the finest business spot in the city.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

MR. M. DAVIS will sell, THIS DAY, July 6th, at Circular Quay, near the Custom House,
A fishing boat, complete.—Terms, cash.

WATER FRONTAGE, BALMAIN.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED VILLA SITES,
Fronting Waterview Bay and Campbell-street, near to MORTS DRY DOCK, being the pick of the unoccupied portion of this favoured suburb.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
TWELVE CHOICE SITES, situate at the foot of Campbell-street, Balmain. Four of these lots front Waterview Bay, and have a depth of nearly 200 feet, and the residue front Campbell and Trongate streets.
☞ These allotments are unequalled in position by any land in Balmain, and are close to all the ferries. The ground has a gradual slope to the waters of the Bay, and commands splendid and extensive views of the North Shore, Harbour, and surrounding coast. The sites fronting Waterview Bay are particularly worthy of attention, and have a large prospective value from the deep water immediately alongside, and there cannot be any doubt when the Panama route from England is established land in the neighbourhood of the Dry Dock will be very much enhanced in value.
To all parties in search of a really valuable and favourably situated site in this beautiful and improving suburb, this sale will prove interesting.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, BURWOOD.
COMFORTABLE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, surrounded by a prettily laid out flower garden and orchard, &c.; about half a mile from the BURWOOD STATION.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
A choice rural retreat, situated on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, to which it has a frontage of 100 feet, by a depth of 240 feet, extending to a street, to which it has an extensive frontage. The cottage, which is nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Michael, contains 4 comfortable rooms, well and neatly finished, with detached brick building containing kitchen, servant's room, and store room; yard at the rear, and two good wells of water, one fitted with pump. The grounds, including vegetable garden and orchard, are securely fenced and paled.
This sale offers to the admirers of a quiet retreat the chance of securing, in a pretty and healthy neighbourhood, a comfortable residence, within a convenient distance of the city, and it should not be lost sight of by those looking out for an investment embracing both pleasure and profit.
Title, unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

MANNING RIVER.
LOT 1.—TWO VALUABLE HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS in the town of Wingham, Manning River, being lots 2 and 4 of section 2, as per Government plan, at the junction of Wynter and Isabella streets. The choicest position in this improving town, close to the Court House and wharf, and the business end.
LOT 2.—A CAPITAL FARM, containing 37 acres of rich brush land, situate in Pipeclay Creek, on the main road between Port Macquarie and Wingham, about three miles distant from the wharf, on the Manning River, where the steamer calls.
There is a large run for cattle (unoccupied Government land) adjoining the above, which makes it expressly valuable for dairy purposes.
The land is of the finest description, and has the advantage of two markets for the produce and water carriage to Sydney, within a very short distance.
It is also admirably adapted, from its position, for a site for an inn or accommodation house, both of which are very much required on the road.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described properties, comprising allotments in the TOWN OF WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER, and a valuable farm between that town and Port Macquarie, on Pipeclay Creek.
Plans and full particulars at the Rooms.

SUBURBAN HOMESTEAD.
Most delightfully situated about 3½ miles from Sydney—a few yards from the Balmain Road—consisting of NEAT and COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, garden, paddock, &c., comprising upwards of one acre and a half of ground; also,
THREE CHOICE SITES
adjoining, containing each about one acre and a half; two of which have extensive frontage to the main Government Road to Balmain and the new Abattoirs.
In one or four lots to suit purchasers.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following eligible freehold properties, situate on the new Government road to Balmain, a few yards from the Parramatta Road.
LOT 1.—A neat and very comfortable verandah cottage, containing 4 rooms, with kitchen, washhouse, pantry, &c., with about one acre and a half of land fronting M'Kenzie and Styles-street, which is divided into large flower, and vegetable gardens, in full cultivation, paddock, &c.
LOT 2.—One acre and a-half of land adjoining lot 1, enclosed by a fence, with a creek running through a portion of it. This lot has a frontage of about 300 feet to M'Kenzie-street
LOT 3.—One acre and a half adjoining Lot 2, having a frontage of 208 feet to the New Government road to the abattoirs. This lot is fenced on three sides, and, for the most part, cleared ready for cultivation.
LOT 4.—Has a frontage of about 237 feet to the New Road, and 255 feet to Styles-street. It is fenced on three sides, cleared, and ready for cultivation.
☞ The above will be offered in one or more lots to suit purchasers, and as a whole forms a most complete suburban homestead.
The land was an early selection from the well-known Leichhardt Estate, the property of Walter Beames, Esq., and the position will recommend it to those in search of a freehold of sufficient extent for the purpose of a dairy combined with a market garden, within easy distance from the city, either by road or by railway.
It is bounded on one side, and has an extensive frontage to the new Government road to Balmain and the Glebe Island Abattoirs, which adds much to its value from the great traffic that may be anticipated to and from the latter important public improvement.
The auctioneer is desirous of recommending it to the attention of the enquirers for this description of property, feeling assured that on inspection the many obvious advantages it possesses will be appreciated.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

LACHLAN ESTATE, REDFERN.
Comfortable four-roomed VERANDAH WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE, on the above estate, between the properties of Mrs. Hordern and Mrs. Woodend, near PITT and ELIZABETH STREETS.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 15th JULY, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, 25 feet by 138, containing 13¾ perches, being part of the Lachlan Estate, situated between PITT and ELIZABETH STREETS, and held under lease at the nominal ground rent of £5 per annum; on which is erected a SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing 2 rooms, bricknogged, plastered, and papered, and 2 rooms lined with tongued and grooved boards, planed and beaded. The yard is inclosed with a strong paling fence, and contains a good shed and well of water.
☞ An admirable opportunity is now offered to mechanics and others for obtaining a neat and comfortable cottage for a small sum, and is well worthy the attention of small capitalists in search of an investment or homestead.

To Bakers, Shopkeepers, Dealers, &c., &c.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell THIS DAY, by auction, at 11 o'clock sharp, on the premises of Mr. Cott, Clarence-street, between King and Barrack streets,
The stock and effects of a grocery and baker's business; together with a quantity of household furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Also, at 2 o'clock, at their New Rooms, 95, King-street, a large quantity of clothing, jewellery, hosiery, watches, single and double-barrel guns, furniture, &c.

To General Dealers and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, opposite Lenehan's,
The stock of crockery and glass, comprising chamber services, plates, dishes, willow dishes, jugs, mugs china cups and saucers, pans, decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Craigend.
Surry-street, off Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo. Dwelling House, built of Stone and Brick, with Slated Roof, containing Six Rooms and Verandah, with good Yard, &c. Also, Two Stone-built Cottages at the rear, Iron Roofs, the whole occupying a frontage of 36 feet with a depth of 76 feet.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable freehold property, in Surry-street, off Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, situated near the residence of Mr. Prince, and adjoining an allotment of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell.
☞ To small capitalists this sale offers an opportunity of securing a profitable investment.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th July:—
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, PALMER-STREET.—In the insolvent estate of William Smyth, two BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, Nos. 12 and 98, on the west side of Palmer-street.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, DOWLING-STREET.—That substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 84, situate on the east side of DOWLING-STREET.
MANNING RIVER, OXLEY ISLAND.—Choice farm of 108 ACRES, situate on Oxley Island.
MORT and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Smith.
PALMER-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES,
Being Nos. 12 and 98, on the West side of Palmer-street, close to Woolloomooloo-street.
Title—unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by ADAM WILSON, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th July,
Two comfortable Cottages situate near the corner of Palmer and Woolloomooloo-streets.
No. 12, Is a brick-built Cottage, on stone foundation, with shingled roof, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c. It occupies an allotment of land having 24 feet more or less to Palmer-street, 97½ feet deep extending to lane at the rear; 23½ feet to lane at the rear.
No. 98, Is a brick-built Cottage, on stone foundation, containing four rooms and verandah. It occupies an allotment of land having 22 feet more or less to Palmer-street, 97½ feet deep, extending to lane at the rear.
⁂ These cottages are now let respectively to Mr. John Austen at 15s., and Mr. Richardson, at 16s. per week, and are really a snug property, and certain to prove to any purchaser a most safe and desirable investment.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th July,
That substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 84, situate on the east side of DOWLING-STREET, Woolloomooloo, opposite O'Neil's Hotel.
It is built of stone, with roof, and contains front verandah, and six rooms, large yard, and capital well of water. It occupies an allotment having
25 feet to DOWLING-STREET,
113½ feet in depth, and
25 feet to DUKE-STREET.
☞ This property is well worthy the attention of parties seeking to purchase in this part of the city, the future prospects of which are good, inasmuch as the extensive improvements about to be made by the Government in Woolloomooloo Bay must ADD VERY MUCH TO THE VALUE of all property in the neighbourhood; and no doubt, under the above, a MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

For Positive Sale.
MANNING RIVER.
CHOICE FARM OF 108 ACRES.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE AGRICULTURAL FARM of 108 acres, situate on OXLEY ISLAND, MANNING RIVER, and being Lot 8 on the Government plan of Oxley Island.
It is situated in the south channel, and directly opposite the Government township of Radnor.
☞ The opportunity of this sale should not be lost sight of by any one wanting a REALLY GOOD MANNING RIVER FARM.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Gaol Produce Sale.
Wheelbarrows, Cabbage-tree Hats, and Boots.
THIS DAY, 6th July.

MR. J. F. STAFF will hold his monthly sale at Mr. Ainsworth's, 100, York-street, at 11 o'clock, when he will sell the above-named goods, in lots to suit purchasers.
Box barrows, very good; hats, fine; and the boots are superior and strong

To Wood Boatmen, and others.
At the Homebush Repository, on MONDAY next, the 11th instant.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Repository, Homebush, on the above day, at 12 o'clock,
The leases of six wharves, on Haslam's Creek, adjoining the Homebush Estate.
Terms, cash.
The wharves will be offered and leases given separately.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Mackenzie to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 6th July, at 12 o'clock,
150 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Working Horses.

MR. JOHN T. RYAN has received instructions from Mr. Pegram, of Warrington, to sell by auction, without the least reserve, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on THURSDAY next, the 7th day of July instant, at noon,
Three teams, consisting of fourteen horses, each of which will stand a trial. They are thoroughly broken, and in good condition; are staunch in collar; taken as a whole, they are the best lot that has lately come under the auctioneer's notice. Also, two drays and harness, which will be either sold with the teams, or singly.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 4th July, 1859.
FUGE v. GRIERSON.

ON THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at noon, at the defendant's residence, Cumberland-street, Harbour View Inn, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,
Household furniture, stock-in-trade, bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountains, kegs, glass bottles, glasses, &c. Also, the defendant's right and interest in the goodwill, lease, &c., of Harbour View Inn.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1491440

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND GOLD.

SECOND ARTICLE.

(From the Leader, April 16th.)

THE subject to which we referred last week in the commercial part of our journal was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. C. Villiers asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was at present any restriction on the importation of gold into British India; and whether the tender of gold was lawful in payment of debt in that country; and further, if these restrictions existed, whether it was the intention of the Indian Government that they should continue? Lord Stanley said that no restriction at present existed upon the importation of gold into British India; but gold was not a legal tender there. The House would be aware that the question whether gold should be made a legal tender or not in India was one of very great difficulty and complication, which had again and again been considered by those versed in finance. He could not say that at present it was the intention of the Indian Government to make any change in the present system.

The regulations on this point, then, are, as we stated last week; and the evil consequences of those regulations nobody will deny. That, as Lord Stanley says, the question, "whether gold should be made a legal tender or not in India," is one of very great difficulty, we readily admit, as long as it is encumbered by all the false theories and antiquated claims of prerogative on which the Mint regulations, both of England and India, are founded. Whatever evils they may avoid they cannot be so disastrous as the continual waste of the present system. The well-informed public needed not the evidence supplied by the transmission of gold from Australia to England wherewith to buy silver here and send to India, instead of supplying an indispensable coinage for India by gold direct from Australia, to learn that the Mint regulations of both countries are founded on false assumptions and long-ascertained errors. They had been detected and exposed before gold was discovered in Australia, and before the confirmation of them which it supplied came to astonish and confound the supporters, in the Press and in Parliament, of those high prerogative regulations. These consequences were wholly unlooked for. Nobody could foresee that gold would be found in great abundance in two places within a comparatively short distance from India; and that these regulations would operate to prevent India getting at a small cost of a continual and indispensable supply of the precious metals, of which she produces little or none herself, and has always a great need of them. Before these consequences were known, the Act of 1844, passed in violation of the principles of free trade, while the authors and advocates of that measure claimed credit as free traders, was denounced because, in conformity to the claims of old prerogative, it confirmed here, justifying the continuance in India of coinage regulations which have eventuated in the circumlocutory waste we noticed last week. Considered in relation to these regulations in both countries, the theories on which they were founded, and the habits of our statesmen and public writers, Lord Stanley is quite correct in saying, the question of making gold a legal tender in India is a very difficult one; but, considered in relation to the great facts of existence, which will dominate equally over writers and statesmen, in spite of all they can say and do, and which intelligent men out of office always consult rather than their theories and habits, the matter is extremely simple and scarcely requires an hour's consideration to arrive at a sound practical conclusion.

Discarding, then, the theories which require Governments to supply a standard or measure of value, and enforce the use of that alone on all their subjects, in all buying and selling—the same Government selecting gold in England and silver in India, enhancing the exchangeable value of the former here and of the latter there, and by regulations increasing the flow of one metal hither and the flow of another thither,—and disregarding the claims of old and high prerogative to regulate money as it used to regulate, or rather attempt to regulate, every kind of trade—the fact is that the precious metals are natural, necessary, and universal currency. They are as much the ordained measure of value, by which commodities, including all substances, can be conveniently divided into very minute portions, or aggregated into vast masses, and readily exchanged and distributed, as motion, by which we learn distance is the ordained measure—and there is no other—of inches, yards, leagues, and degrees. Everywhere, accordingly, and almost at all times, they have been employed as money. They must be had; and as population, wealth, and exchange all increase, the desire for them, and the necessity to possess them, becomes more urgent in spite of the many inventions we adopt to spare them in use and diminish the cost of employing them. Everywhere the desire to obtain these metals, and the common use to which they are put, established an almost uniform and general estimate of their value, which as a phenomenon of mind is itself a curiosity. It exists in almost all countries, and has existed for ages, and determines the relative value of these two metals to one another and to other things, and has made them the media of exchanging commodities amongst all the people of the earth.

Alloy them, coin them, as Governments may—and they have made innumerable experiments—these metals everywhere exchange for one another, and will only exchange for and command certain quantities of other commodities in proportion to their fineness and their weight. Whether the coin be stamped with a fleur-de-lis, or an eagle, or the arms of England, and whatever may be its name, it will soon circulate for what it is worth by weight, and no more. The necessity of currency is indeed so insurmountable, that if an authority, respected by the people, and submitted to by them, limits the quantity in use, as our Government limits the quantity of the silver coinage, it may be made to exchange for more of other things than the metal in it would naturally command. This, however, is a forced exception to the rule—a political constraint which puts the community to inconvenience and expense; and apart from such constraints the precious metals are, in the estimation of nearly all men, of a similar and equal value, determined everywhere not by coinage regulations, but by the inherent qualities of the metals.

All, then, that Governments have to do, or ought to do, in forming a coinage, at any time, and at all times—and this principle which applies to India at this moment and to England, will at *once* supply a clue out of the present difficulties—is to divide the metals into aliquot parts, by weight, and by their image and superscriptions certify that the pieces are of a certain weight and fineness. Whether people buy and sell by means of one metal or the other, is no business of Government, any more than it is its business to prescribe what they shall buy or sell, or that they shall use the precious metals as money. A different rule of conduct grew from the fact that Government was established by conquest; and though this rule has now no foundation in reason, the people of England and Hindostan equally suffer from this old and improper rule being continually acted on. As the services which bondsmen were accustomed to pay in kind, or in the direct produce of labour, to their masters, were commuted into fixed money payments, the masters, or the Government, fixed the quantity and fineness of the precious metal they would receive for those services. For the conqueror, or master, this was legal payment, and the metal he selected and agreed for became, in his view, a legal tender. In modern times, in our country, the idea of commuting the services of slaves into taxes for the Crown has passed into oblivion, and the money which the Crown, or the Government, requires for the services it renders to the people is levied by taxes. As this change took place, the Government was, and is now, obliged to content itself with receiving the money used by the merchant, and of which the value is determined by commerce. Practically, it settled the legal tender for commuting the personal services of its retainers, but it could never settle the terms on which commerce should make its exchanges. To tell the merchant of either India or England that he shall use only one of the precious metals wherewith to buy and sell, is an attempt to dictate to commerce, after it has become free, if not the master, as Government dictated to its slaves. A just tender is what buyers and sellers agree on, and it is the business of Government to make that, whatever it may be, the legal tender. It may be sure that buyers and sellers will measure all their business by one or other, or both these metals, and that which they find most convenient should be recognised by Government as the legal means for acquitting the obligations of the people to the State, and to one another.

That a uniform coinage is advantageous cannot be denied, but this would be established, as the precious metals are invariably chosen for money, if Government did not interfere in the matter, or, if, in interfering, it followed the light of nature. If the Government of India, acting on the old slave-derived prerogative of European Sovereigns, still dearly cherished by our Chancellors of the Exchequer and some of our public writers, persists in retaining in its own hands the regulation of the coinage, though it can neither regulate the quantity wanted, nor the quantity actually in use, then it ought at once to set about supplying Hindostan with a gold coinage. It need not trouble itself about legal tenders, or settling the relative value of the two metals, for whatever form or size it may give its gold coins, commerce will soon determine their relative value to rupees, legal tenders, and other more useful things. Neither need it trouble itself about securing the value of its obligations, for the relative value of the two metals to one another and to other commodities, undergoes such small and slow alterations, that it never exceeds, from the course of trade, 2 or 3 per cent. in the life of a generation. Used all over the world, and at all times, nothing bought and sold is subject to such slight variations in value as the precious metals, and if the week's wages of the labourer, or the stock of the shopkeeper, cannot be protected against such variations, why should an attempt be made to protect the fixed incomes of landlords, or of Government annuitants, against them? The Government will, if it be reasonable, leave all these matters to be settled by trade, as it must in the end leave them; and will think only of the means by which it can best cease to be an obstacle to the people of Hindostan obtaining in the cheapest manner the use of a gold coinage. We contend that it should allow gold to be used in all the business of buying and selling in India, as well as silver; and that it should no longer declare that silver alone is a legal tender in such business. That the people would use gold, if the Government did not stand in their way, is demonstrated. They did use it; it is suitable to their circumstances; they are in close commercial connexion with other countries where it is used; for large transactions it is infinitely preferable to silver; the weight of a silver currency, and the trouble and expense of moving it from place to place, are continually complained of; these circumstances impose on the Government great and continued losses, and it would be equally to the advantage of Government and people, under existing circumstances, were the Government at once to supply Hindostan with a gold coinage.

It might erect one Mint at Sydney and another at Calcutta. There is no other reason, we believe, but a desire to retain power, why it should not have money coined for it in Australia. But wherever it may be coined, the Government should avoid our plan of dividing the pound troy of gold into forty-six sovereigns and 89-129 of a sovereign—a chance-begotten fraction. It should adopt probably our alloy of gold, or whatever alloy be the hardest, and best, and should divide the pound troy of the standard into forty-eight equal parts, making every one of its coins 120 grains; and so avoid those minute fractions which are the disgrace and the inconvenience of our system. They puzzle antiquarians to account for them, and money-changers to reckon them. It might call these pieces sovereigns, or mohurs, or as a half-ounce is a nearer approach to the old mohur, the half-ounce might be so called—or quarter-ounces, or any other name it pleases; and, if it would avoid complications, such a gold coinage would soon supersede, in India, a large proportion of the silver now used there. At any rate, any system, whether complicated or simple, which merely permitted gold to be used as money throughout India, and proclaimed the use to be legal, as it obviously is just and convenient, would avoid the scandalous waste of annually bringing some £15,000,000 of gold from all parts of the world—including £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 from Australia—in order to buy silver in Europe, and send £15,000,000 of silver annually to India and China. We presume that the cost of supplying India with coinage by this roundabout method is, at the very least, five per cent. more than it need be, without reckoning the greater cost of keeping a silver coinage in circulation than a gold coinage; and five per cent. on £15,000,000 is £750,000 a year, which sum is annually wasted by the present plan of making only silver a legal tender in India. The great object of all inventions and improvements—the great end of all scientific discoveries—is to lighten labour and enable society to obtain subsistence, comforts, and luxuries of life, and flourish, at the least possible cost; and here we find a Government regulation annually destroying the fruits of labour equivalent of £750,000. Such a result is a sad mockery of earnest toil: to have its produce cast at this rate into the sea, by those who are highly paid and highly honoured, only because they are supposed to spare the sweat, and labour, and anguish of their follow men, must lead to disappointment and anger.

RICH AND POOR.—Don't believe any of those letters in the papers about the poor not liking the visits of the rich. They are always flattered by them, always pleased at the attention; and I fancy, as general rule, often look to the flesh-pots which those visits may bring. It is only when injudicious ladies and others go in suddenly and proceed to bully or cross-examine them, that the poor are naturally offended. For my part, I always knock at the door, and *wait till it is opened for me.* If I see them washing up, or the children in a mess, or the place in confusion, I do not cross the threshold, but exchange a few frendly words in a spirit of equality. If the coast is clear, I say, "Well, Mrs. So-and-so, how are you to-day, and how are the children?" Mrs. So-and-so almost always replies by begging me to walk in, which I do. If she does not ask me in, I say, "I won't disturb you; perhaps you are busy," and the invitation is sure to follow. But if not, I go away, saying I will call again. In this manner I avoid giving any offence or intruding on their privacy, and I am always made welcome even when they know that I am come to rebuke them for some fault committed since my last visit.

OYSTERS AND THEIR ENEMIES.—A report has lately been published by the French Government, setting forth the dangers to which our old gastronomic friend, the oyster, is exposed in its pilgrimage from the parental shell to the fishmonger's stall, together with the suggestions of scientific men for its protection and support. On reading this report we must confess our astonishment that they ever find their way to our tables at all; so many thousands are there born, so few units preserved. Indeed, the destruction of oysters is so much on the increase that whole beds have been completely ruined. Out of twenty-three beds which have been successfully worked for many years on the coast of Rochelle, only five now remain, and these also are greatly deteriorated. From numerous well-directed researches that have been made, it is pretty well established that this deterioration is attributable to the invasion of mussels. Smilar effects have been observed along the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores. The oyster is extraordinarily prolific, each producing as many as a million or two millions of young. If out of this number *twelve* remain on the parent shell, it is all that can be expected even in times of abundance. The number reared is therefore almost nothing compared with the number destroyed; and the problem now before the scientific men of France is, How to retain this small proportion at the bottom of the sea, and protect them from the mussels? Several zoologists have been making experiments with a view to the solution of the problem; and the plan at present most in favour is that which has been practised with a considerable degree of success by MM. Carbonnel, Mallet, and Ackerman. These gentlemen form a frame-work of branches stripped of their bark, and made so flat that when let down to the bottom they present no obstacles to navigation. The brood of developed ova will rise in a cloud of jelly-like powder across these branches, and the embryos will encrust them on all sides. The framework is to be left in its place not only during the time of reproduction, but until the young are sufficiently large to be removed to other beds. The pieces of framework thus loaded with young may be towed by vessels wherever they may be wanted; and after a little time the young oysters will detach themselves and fall to to the bottom, previously prepared for them by means of the drag. It is recommended that this transfer should be made in the months of February or March, because the young oysters are then large enough to be easily seen. And whereas it is customary in France to commence dragging for oysters in September, the commission propose to make February or March the time for opening the fisheries; for when in July the beds are examined to see which are in a fit condition to be opened, all the oysters have not yet laid their eggs, and the produce of those which have is too small to be seen by the naked eye. Although the method here described is one apparently the most successful, the Government have not yet determined on any line of action: it proposes to take upon itself the repeopling of the exhausted beds, and in order to elicit the opinion of practical zoologists and promote discussion, has given publicity to the report, which issued, we believe, from the Zoological section of the Academy of Sciences.

GEMS AND WINE.—Those dexterous manipulators, Messrs. H. St. Claire Deville and Charon, whose various researches and successes we have often had to record, have been continuing their experiments in the production of artificial gems. Those to which we have now more particularly to direct notice, are the different varieties of *corundum*, which consists almost entirely of pure clay or alumina, with a small proportion of some mineral substance, to which it is indebted for variety of colour. The common uncoloured corundum (if that may be called uncoloured which appears of a dull dirty grey or brown tint) is without beauty, and possesses little value. But when red and transparent, it is the famous oriental ruby; when blue, the sapphire; when yellow, the topaz; when green, the emerald; when violet, the amethyst. The general method of procedure is thus given in the *Comptes Rendus*:—"Into a carbon crucible put some fluoride of aluminium, and over it adjust a small carbon cupel filled with boracic acid; then putting on the cover, and protecting the crucible from the action of the air, subject it to white heat for about an hour. The vapours of the fluoride and boracic acid, meeting in the free space in the crucible over them, decompose one another, and afford corundum with fluoride of boron. The crystals are rhombohedral, optically negative, and have all the other physical properties of corundum. Large crystals, from a quarter to half an inch long, and tolerably broad, have been obtained, but they are not very thick. To form the ruby, it is only necessary to add a little fluoride of chromium to fluoride of aluminium. The sapphire is produced in the same manner, but with a smaller quantity of chromium. With much oxide of chromium the corundum is of a fine green colour; that is to say, the emerald is produced." This gem manufacture is all fair enough; but what will be said of the following account of the American wine manufacture, as related by Dr. Hiram Cox, of Cincinnati? That gentlemen, having been called in by a wine-merchant to test and analyse some wines and spirits in his store, found some of the spirituous liquors pure, and others vile and pernicious imitations; *but the wines had not in them one drop of the juice of the grape*, although they were sold as genuine port, sherry, or madeira! The basis of the port was dilute sulphuric acid, coloured with elderberry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the sherry was a sort of pale malt with sulphuric acid, a per-centage of alcohol, and flavoured with almond oil. The basis of the madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, honey, and spirits from Jamaica rum.

ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE.—One hundred cases of antiquities for the British Museum have arrived from Halicarnassus and Cnidus, the produce of Mr. Newton's labours in those places; amongst them a magnificent statute of a lion in Parian marble, ten feet long and six broad, and weighing nearly eight tons. From Carthage, fifty similar cases have been sent. From Sidon, a vessel has arrived, containing a beautiful marble sarcophagus, representing an ancient goddess. At the royal villa of Sommariva Peruo, in Sardinia, where some excavations have been going on, a subterranean passage was uncovered, whose existence was till then unknown. In it was found a large quantity of bottled wine, which a contemporary suggests "must have been of a vintage long prior to the appearance of the grape disease." In Magna Græcia, that is, the south-east of Italy, Cavalier Bonucci has paid visits to several spots of high classical interest. Near Canosa many relics of ancient civilisation were discovered, and a short time before the Cavalier's visit a large dépôt of coins had been unearthed, and was found to contain treasures equal in value to 100,000 golden soldi. Many had been sold and melted down, but Bonucci was in time to save several, and they have been placed in the Museo Borbonico. Alluding to this neighbourhood, a correspondent of the *Athenæum* says:—"I was not a little surprised at some of the social conditions of the country through which we have been travelling. It is the centre of the rich grain district of the kingdom, yet in none of the places hereabout is there a hotel, although Venosa has 10,000 inhabitants. There are scarcely any roads for communication with distant places, and the people are in that primitive state of ignorance, that they bend to the ground before the image of a saint, or to any one who has the appearance of a gentleman. Amid the ruins of ancient high civilisation, one witnesses the lowest barbarism. To travel twenty-four miles, it took me two days; and to send to Naples the news of the discovery just referred to, no fewer than six days."

MEASURING THOUGHT.—In an article by M. Ule in the *Revue Suisse*, a method of measuring the rapidity of *thought*, or *nervous action*, is described. It is effected by means of an apparatus contrived by M. Fizeau for marking extremely minute divisions of time, and consists of a cylinder revolving 1000 times a second, and divided into 360 degrees. These degrees may be subdivided by a microscope, so as to mark the ten-millionth part of a second. Now, if an electric shock be given to the arm, it produces a sensation and a contraction of the muscles. Hence, by noting the time between the shock and the contraction, the time occupied by the transmission of the sensation and the action of the brain, however short, will be determined. After repeated trials by various doctors, the following results have arrived at:—1. That sensations are transmitted to the brain at a rapidity of about 180 feet per second; and this is nearly the same in all individuals. 2. The brain requires one-tenth of a second to transmit its order to the nerves which preside over voluntary motion; but this amount varies much in different individuals, and in the same individual at different times. 3. The time required to transmit an order to the muscles by the motor nerves is nearly the same as that required by the nerves of sensation to pass a sensation; moreover, it passes one-hundredth of a second before the muscles are put in motion. 4. The whole operation requires about a second and a quarter. Consequently, when we speak of an active, ardent mind, or of one that is slow, cold, or apathetic, it is not a mere figure of rhetoric, but expresses a positive scientific fact.

THE BLIND.—It has often been suspected that persons who have utterly lost their eyesight have still the power to perceive the action of light on their bodies; but want of evidence has led medical men to doubt the possibility of such perception. In order to procure this evidence M. Schibel, director of the Institute of the Blind at Zurich, has conducted a course of experiments, the result of which has been lately published. This gentleman states that he guarded against the possibility of the perception of light, even by the most blind, by covering up the eyes, leaving the forehead and the lower part of the face bare. Then, having darkened all but one of the windows of a large room, the blindfolded blind were led through it and desired to say which was the open window. They all distinguished this window with the greatest confidence. With some, the transition from darkness to bright light created a sensation of fear; but all appreciated a difference in warmth, when before the window through which light was admitted. As the subjects of these experiments had previously enjoyed the use of their eyesight, they were enabled to state their impressions with respect to the colour of light; some thought it was red, others yellow; some said it fell on their faces like needle points. Impressed by these results, M. Hirzel, director of the Blind Asylum of Lausanne, resolved to test them; and selecting about twenty blind persons of both sexes, repeated M. Schibel's experiments, but came to opposite conclusions. He believes that all the results recorded by M. Schibel may be accounted for more satisfactorily than by the hypothesis of a perception of light, at least in the totally blind; and one source of error he conceives to be the confounding of the impressions of one sense with those of another. In the blind, the hearing and touch are more highly developed than in any other class of persons, and they can appreciate shades of temperature and discriminate differences of sound, caused by a closed-up or open window, which would be altogether undistinguishable by any one else. As to the colour which M. Schbel's patients imagined they perceived, M. Hirzel refers it to an illusion which he has found common among persons totally blind; and concludes finally that light itself can only be perceived by the organs of vision, however readily its other accompaniments may be distinguished by other senses.

LUCKNOW REVISITED.—The walls of the room where Henry Lawrence died still remain. Every shot has its story, every angle its hero, or, happily, its heroine—and its victim. "Neill's Gate" still stands outside the Residency, into which his lifeless body was brought, and where it lies under a becoming tomb. I wish I could say to the people of England, who lamented Havelock so deeply, that the grave of their chosen one is worthily marked, or that its present condition is worthy of the remains which lie there, or of the country. When I visited the Alumbagh, where Sir Henry Havelock was hurriedly interred in the march of the relieved garrison out of Lucknow, I saw, in the unclean garden-ground of the place, open to natives, cattle, and dogs, a shallow sinking in the ground the size of a grave—and it was a grave—and just over it, rudely carved by a soldier's hand on the trunk of a tree, could be traced the letter "H." And this is the grave and the inscription of Sir Henry Havelock!—*Letter from Times Correspondent.*

LONGS AND SHORTS.—"Marriages are quite beyond our own management and contrivance," said Mrs. Turner musingly: "my mother's was very romantic. In travelling from her father's house to her grandmother's, where she was going to live with the old lady, she had to stay a night in Hereford—it was in the time of coaches, you know—and her father wrote to a glover there to meet her at the coach-office, and recommend her to an inn. He invited her to stay with his sister instead; and she was so smitten with his manners and appearance that she said to herself, 'If ever I marry I hope it may be to Mr. Harper.' She went on the next morning to her grandmother's, and lived with her fourteen years, never seeing or hearing anything of Mr. Harper of Hereford; and she actually refused several good offers during that time. At last her grandmother died; and Mr. Harper being connected with her family, he was invited to the funeral, and an acquaintance followed which ended in their marriage." "I am afraid," chimed in Mrs. Hyde, a lady who was a comparative stranger to all of us, "that if I confess the singular circumstances of my marriage, you will none of you think so well of me as I should wish you; but as we are talking of extraordinary matches I am sure that you will be amused at mine. When I was five-and-thirty I had not a single offer; partly, I fancy, because I had a twin sister so like me that no one was sure which he was in love with. Well, I was one of the few women who give up the idea of being married after they turn thirty, and I settled myself down into a comfortable old-maidism. One afternoon I was out on some errand or other, when a tradesman whom I had known all my life, a confirmed bachelor, over forty years of age, overtook me in the street. Before we reached the end of it he said, "Miss Mary, I have had you in my eye a long time: do you think you could be happy as my wife?" and I had answered, "Yes, I really think I should." "Well, then," he added, "let us be married without any fuss; and if you want lots of clothes and things, as women do, let them come out of my pocket, instead of your poor mother's." And we were married in three weeks, though I assure you I had not the remotest notion of such a thing before that afternoon."—*Household Words.*

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—In most animals with a soft fur sparks may be produced by rubbing it, especially in dry weather; this is familiar to most persons in the case of a domestic cat. But the electricity thus produced seems occasionally to accumulate in the animal, as in the Leyden jar, so as to produce a shock. If a cat be taken into the lap, in dry weather, and the left hand applied to the breast, while with the right the back is stroked, at first only a few sparks are obtained from the hair; but after continuing to stroke for some time a smart shock is received, which is often felt above the wrists of both the arms. The animal itself evidently experiences the shock, for it runs off with terror, and will seldom submit itself to a second experiment.—*Carpenter's Animal Physiology.*

LONDON AS IT IS.—How large London will become in a few years is a question we often ask ourselves, yet we scarcely know what an enormous place it is already. A very good idea of the size and general features of the metropolis is conveyed by a print just issued by Messrs. Lloyd and Co., of Gracechurch-street, entitled "London in the Reign of Queen Victoria." It is a bird's-eye view and takes in at a glance the whole of London, with part of the north-eastern and north-western suburbs. The great characteristic of this view is that, while the herculean task has been most carefully elaborated with the particularity and fidelity of a photograph, no fatigue is induced by inspection, the general effect being broad and highly artistic, while the architectural details of the public buildings are minutely and faithfully portrayed. The view is lithographed in three tints, by Messrs. Day and Son, from a drawing by that celebrated isometrical draughtsman, Nathaniel Whittock, whose principal occupation it has been for the last eight years. The print is accompanied by a key or reference-plate, giving the names of all the principal streets and public buildings, so that, while it presents us with an agreeable picture of London under its present aspect, it answers the purpose of a stranger's guide.—*Illustrated London News.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Captain THOMAS M'VEIGH (late a harbour pilot) are invited to attend his funeral; to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street. N.B.—The Brethren of the Holy Catholic Guild are requested to attend at the above hour.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. CHARLES GEE, cab proprietor, are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Surry-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

LOYAL ROSE OF AUSTRALIA LODGE, No. 4024, I. O. F. M. U.—The members of the above Lodge, together with the members of the various Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the FUNERAL of our late brother, Captain THOMAS M'VEIGH, to take place on WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m. Members will please to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sussex-street South, at half-past 2 o'clock.

W. ENEVER, N. G.
CHAS. STANLEY, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr PATRICK TIGHE, are invited to attend his FUNERAL, to move from his late residence, Wills-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. W. ANDERSON, late clerk to H. Vaughan, King-street, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral. The procession to remove from the Sydney Infirmary, on THURSDAY afternoon, at 3 p.m. precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, near the Hay-market.

TO CURRIERS.—Wanted, a good WORKMAN; highest wages given. Apply Mr. A. BRIDGLAND, 537, George-street South.

TURTLE, TURTLE, TURTLE WANTED. Address 150 Box, Post Office.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—Two or Three good WHEELWRIGHTS wanted, at W. BULL'S, George-street. N.B.—A milch COW wanted. Apply to W. BULL, at the Dog and Duck.

WANTED, a smart LAD, about 15 years of age, who can write a good hand. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid or Waitress. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Young Man, as Groom, and to work in a garden; a respectable Youth, as House-servant; a Couple for a Dairy Farm; a Gardener; a Couple as House-servants. A. JONES, agent, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable thorough GENERAL SERVANT, for a family residing at the Glebe. English or Scotch preferred. Apply between 11 and 12 a.m. Mrs. PIPER, 207, Horbury Terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a resident GOVERNESS fully qualified to teach music and other accomplishments. Address A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General HOUSE SERVANT. Mrs. G. B. KELLY, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a respectable person as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply between the hours of ten and twelve, at St. Paul's College, Newtown.

WANTED, a Man as General FARM SERVANT. None but really good ploughmen need apply to Mr. MARKWELL, Golden Fleece Hotel, Brickfield Hill. P.S.—The Man from Dumfrieshire will please call again.

WANTED, a HOUSE CARPENTER to do a smal job. Apply between 8 and 9, 124, Prince-street.

WANTED, PURCHASERS, for first-class Burton ales, of various brands (October brewing), and subject to approval, £5 5s. per hogshead, worth £7 15s. Also, a small lot of Cobbs' Margate ale, the strongest and the best in the market. GOLDSMITH, wine and spirit merchant, Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to proceed to the country; she must be competent to impart a sound English education, with music and French. Enquire at Mrs. R. HILL'S, Bent-street, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, CASH PURCHASERS for ELEME RAISINS, in small boxes, 6d. per lb.; muscatel raisins, 8d.; currants, 6½d. per lb.; finest sherry, 25s. per dozen; Bass's India pale ale, 10s. 6d. per dozen; best London stout, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Burton ale, in hogsheads, £5. GEORGE GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a good plain COOK, for the country. Apply at the Sydney Female Home.

WANTED, Places for Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, Housemaids, Nurses. Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, a Pair of KANGAROO DOGS, male and female; also, a Pair of BULL and MASTIFF, male and female, and a good SHEEP-DOG. Apply to Mr. PHILLIPS, 172, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a General FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. H. SMITH, No. 258, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 209, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as HOUSEMAID. 97, Tilney Terrace, Forbes-street.

WANTED, furnished, for six weeks, a two or three-roomed COTTAGE in the outskirts of the City. Apply by letter to Mr. NEILSON, at Cunninghame's Commercial Hotel.

WANTED, a LAD, about 14 or 15 years of age. One used to the butchering business preferred. G. PARSONS, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT; must be able to milk a cow. Apply to Mrs. JESSOP, Legislative Assembly, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Swan with Two Necks, George and Park streets.

WANTED, by a good Laundress, WASHING at 2s. 6d. per dozen; or go out at 3s. 6d. per day. Address 61, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTRESS. Apply Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook; a Young Man as General Servant, able to Milk; Farm Servants, Boys, Married Couples, and Housemaids. J. C. GLUE, 162½ Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN—none need apply who cannot produce good references as to character. Apply before 11 o'clock, to Mrs. SAMUEL, the Grange, near Newtown Tollbar.

WANTED, MEN to trench ground, at per acre. Apply at 529, George-street South.

WANTED, two strong COBS, about 13 hands high. They must be young, and good in harness. Apply to Mr. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar.

WANTED, by a respectable middled-aged Person, a SITUATION, as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Upper Nurse where there is no infant. Apply at the Sydney Female Home, 296, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, about 18, who has been in private service. Apply at Glanworth, Darling Point, between the hours of two and three.

WANTED, by Two Servants, with each two years' character, SITUATIONS; one as Housemaid and the other as General Servant. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, by a family residing within three miles of Sydney, a good plain Cook, Laundress, and House and Parlour maid. Apply for address to Mr. UPTON, baker, 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a SHIRTMAKER, who can cut and make to pattern. Address, B A T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PERSON of good address and tact to canvass for advertisements in Railway carriages. Apply before 10 o'clock, 241, George-street.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, for Double Bay; the Woman as General Servant, and the Man to make himself generally useful. Apply Bellevue House, New South Head Road, east side of Double Bay.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE, containing about eight rooms; the upper part of Woolloomooloo preferred. Address A. W., Post Office, Double Bay.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. H. WAYMOUTH, Stanmore, Newtown.

WANTED, a RESIDENT GOVERNESS, within a short distance of Sydney. Apply to Mr. C. V. EARLE, chemist, &c., 145, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street.

WANTED, an active SALESMAN for the drapery. Apply N. COLLIERS, Cheltenham House, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE; the husband as Gardener, the wife as Laundress; children no objection. Apply to E. HAVILAND, Photographic Artist, George-street, Sydney; or to Rev. WILLIAM F. GORE, Parramatta.

WANTED, a place in the Town, by an active Young MAN. For character, &c., apply to Mrs. DUNN, registry office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as GENERAL SERVANT. Character indispensable. Apply 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, 93, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young MAN as GENERAL SERVANT; must be able to milk. Character required. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, School FURNITURE—Desks, Forms, &c. Address H. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING by a respectable Person. Good reference can be given. Address Mrs. JONES, laundress, Union-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a CHILDREN'S-MAID, qualified for needlework. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, The Terraces, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, by a respectable General Servant, a SITUATION in a small private family. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, 19 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts, a SITUATION in a mercantile house. No salary required, but security given, if necessary. A note addressed to N. W. H., HERALD Office, will meet with due attention. Sydney, 6th July.

WANTED, a SERVANT LAD as indoor servant. Apply to Mr. JOHN CLARKE, Elizabeth-st. North.

WANTED, to purchase CITY PROPERTY. Apply by letter, stating particulars and price, to INVESTMENT, Box No. 269.

WANTED, a Ten-horse power STEAM ENGINE of the best description, with boiler, complete. Apply, with particulars of expense of erection, &c., to RICHARD PEEK, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for New Caledonia, first-class Carpenters, Joiners, Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths, Shinglers, Ploughmen, and Farm Servants. Married couples will have the preference, and guarantees for immediate employment will be given by the agents, Messrs. Lannoy and Bourgoing. Apply at the office of Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

WANTED, for a large sheep station in the Northern District, a thoroughly competent PRACTICAL OVERSEER. Apply before 10 o'clock this morning, to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, a SECOND COOK. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets. JAMES SIMPSON.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT—one that can cook, iron, and wash well. Apply, between 10 and 1, to Mrs. R. THORNE, No. 153, Bourke-street, opposite E. D. Thomson's.

WANTED, a SITUATION as STEWARDESS, CHAMBER, or UPPER HOUSEMAID, in a club or first-class hotel; is a good accountant; could take the charge of linen, or any situation not menial where a thorough knowledge of the hotel business is required. Address Ees, Masonic Hall, York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Widow, a SITUATION, as HOUSEKEEPER; is a competent person. Apply by letter to B. C. D., No. 48, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, an active young man, as BOOTS and PORTER. Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a respectable young woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply from 10 to 1, at 404, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL—references indispensable. Apply to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-st.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, Two small Stone HOUSES. Apply No. 5, Church street, Pyrmont.

£400 WANTED for Three Years, on Mortgage on first-class Property, and rents £320 per annum. For particulars, apply to J. M. GOULD, Esq., solicitor, Parramatta.

ANY GENTLEMAN requiring BOARD and RESIDENCE may meet with every accommodation at 179, Premier-terrace, William-street, on moderate terms. No children.

A BEDROOM, and SITTINGROOM if required, to LET, with or without board. P. O., Pitt-st Redfern.

BEDROOM, with Board, for a respectable Single Man. 60, Clarence-street, three doors from Druitt-street.

APARTMENTS for two or three gentlemen, 95, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

A PRIVATE SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, furnished, for a family or gentlemen. 4, Upper Fort-street.

APARTMENTS of a superior description to be LET, furnished. Apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-st.

A SITTING-ROOM and large BEDROOM vacant at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS, furnished—A SITTING-ROOM, with one or two bedrooms, 99, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

BUSINESS PREMISES, to be LET, in George-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Chatto and Hughes, auctioneers. Possession given in October next. Apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers.

If desired a sub-tenant, now occupying the upper part of the house, would be willing to remain for a term.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

BOARD, &c.—A comfortable Home, at £1 per week, at FUSEDALE'S, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

BOARD, &c., or Partial Board, for One or Two Gentlemen in a private family. 105, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—TO LET, 100, Hunter-street, BEDROOM, with board.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—To LET, the HOUSE lately known as the Rose Inn, as the present occupant is about leaving the district. The house contains ten rooms, a kitchen, and store; also a good stone stable capable of holding fourteen horses, a first-rate garden, and a never-failing supply of water. Application to be made to Mrs. JAMES GRAHAM, near the premises. N.B.—It is well suited for either a private or public house.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE to LET, with 4 rooms, and a good well of water, opposite the University, South Sydney; rent, 12s. per week.

CLARENCE RIVER INN.—TO LET, the above old-established business house. Arrangements are made to give immediate possession, if required. Parties in search of a really good business place have now an opportunity which seldom occurs, and will do well by securing it at once. For particulars, apply to M. and L. Brodziac, Wynyard-lane, or on the premises.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PREMISES, in GOULBURN.—To LET, that portion of the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank in Goulburn known as Bull's Commercial Store, Market-square, adjoining the bank, and comprising two-storied warehouse, shop, offices, and out-offices, with excellent stable and large yard;—the same to be let for a term of years. Full particulars can be had on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Goulburn. A. R. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE to LET, back of St. John's Church. Apply to Mrs. RENNY, No. 300.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of sitting-room (board optional). 351, Liverpool-street East, Darlinghurst.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS Vacant. 211, Macquarie-street North.

GLENFIELD ESTATE, near Liverpool.—This Homestead, suitable for dairy or agricultural purposes, to be LET, for a term of five or seven years. Terms, liberal. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET.—To LET, those extensive business PREMISES, near the Royal Hotel, suitable for a draper, grocer, &c.; there is an entrance at the rear. For particulars apply to Mr. P[illegible] 352, George-st.

GARDENER WANTED; [illegible] milk. Apply to Mr M'CULLOCH, [illegible]

HEALTHY COTTAGE, Woolloomooloo, four rooms, paddock, and water. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, top of William-street.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, a delightfully situated Marine RESIDENCE, Lavender Bay. Apply to JOHN CARR.

OFFICES, Large and Convenient, to LET, on the First Floor, 7, Bridge-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence for Gentlemen or Families, at Mr. F. SEARL'S, 163, Kent-st. North.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET. The King's Head Hotel, Lower George-street, near Campbell's Wharf. For particulars apply to M. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor, 117, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET, in a central part of the city doing a good business. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-st.

RESIDENCE.—Board, if required, in a private family. Apply, W. DOOLAN, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

STABLE to LET, Stands for Two Horses, with Coach-house and hayloft, belonging to a private residence in Bathurst-street. Apply by letter to X., HERALD Office.

TO LET, at Balmain, a HOUSE of six rooms, kitchen and servants' room, &c., water and garden, most pleasantly situated, facing Miller's Point, immediately before Mr. Brainard's residence and close to Mr. Little's. For particulars apply to Mr. ROBINSON, Baths, Domain, Sydney.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP, 28, Bridge-street. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, opposite St. Paul's Church, a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, house agent, &c., opposite the Supreme Court, King-street East.

TO BE LET, for 12 or 18 months, a COTTAGE, containing seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, coach-house and stable, situate in Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, No. 32, at present occupied by Mr. A. Dacre. Apply on the premises, between two and five o'clock.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, corner of Goulburn and Sussex-sts. J. YEOMANS, 794, George-st. South.

TO LET, a four-roomed HOUSE, with detached kitchen and water laid on; No. 143, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, several desirable HOUSES in the city and suburbs. C. H. ROOKE, estate and general agent, 123, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, a BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, suitable for a Lady and Gentleman, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE and GARDEN, on the east side of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, lately occupied by Mrs. Twedie as a school for young ladies; it has good accommodation for a family, and a large schoolroom. It is next to No. 36 on the south, and No. 28 on the north side, but has not a number marked upon it. Enquire of Mr. SPENCE, builder, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, in George-street North, that very comfortable Family Dwelling, with stone stores at the rear, lately occupied by J. G. Raphael. To a respectable tenant it will be let for a term. A great bargain. Apply at the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner of Kent and Margaret streets; or, for the key, at Dr. MACKELLAR'S next door.

TO LET, the centrically-situated OFFICES in George-street, immediately opposite Jamison-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. J. B. Metcalf and Co. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, Furnished, Three ROOMS, together or separately, in a quiet, respectable neighbourhood. Apply, for address, to 186, Elizabeth-street South, near Goulburn-street.

TO LET, Oneida Cottage, Snail's Bay, Balmain. Enquire on the premises; or to GARLAND and BINGHAM.

TO LET, a HOUSE, garden, and paddock, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Donohoe. Apply on the premises; or to W. EGGLETON, brickmaker, Newtown.

TO LET, rent low, ROOMS, suitable for offices or residences. Apply to J. B. TICKLE and CO., 352, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and STORES, in George-street and Wynyard-lane. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER, George-street.

TO PUBLICANS, Storekeepers, Boarding-house-keepers, &c.—To LET, the commodious PREMISES in York-street known as the Constitution Inn. Immediate possession given; rent low. Apply next door, to Mrs. S. P. JONES; or to WILLIAM BAULKE, 82, King-street.

TO LET, at Glebe Point, a delightfully situated DWELLING-HOUSE, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen and servants' room, stable and coach-house, with room over the grounds fronting the Glebe road; also the waters of Johnston's Bay; the garden in front of the house and down to the water is well stocked with fruit-trees, &c. This is a good opportunity for any respectable family on the look-out for a good house in a most healthy spot, which must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises, R. MEARES. The Glebe Point Bus' to the gate.

TO LET, a HOUSE containing seven rooms, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, and scullery; water laid on. A large yard and garden, with a well of water, three-stall stable and coach-house. Apply 17, Prince-street.

TO BE LET, at Wingecaribbee, Berrima, large and small FARMS, on 99 years' leases, untrammelled with any conditions; the rent will be fixed at the value of the land as it at present exists. The land on this estate is well known as being of the best quality, is well watered in every part, and will be intersected by the railway from Sydney to Goulburn. Application may be made to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, on the property; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, at Kirkham.

TO BE LET, on such terms as may be agreed on, about 55 FEET FRONTAGE in George-street, situated between Mr J. Bayliss' property and the new buildings now in course of erection, at the corner of George and Bathurst streets. Also about 51 feet 9 inches frontage in Bathurst-street, opposite the Cathedral. Apply to JAMES DICKSON, at Moorfield, Balmain; or at 65, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, at Redfern, a commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated in Bulanaming-street, Redfern, and lately known as the Sawyers' Arms. The house contains seven rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with good yard, shed, &c., and is suitable for an inn or other business premises, or a private dwelling. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To SELL or LET, Portions of Land, 4 to 14 acres, at Banks Meadow, Botany. Apply to the proprietor, at the office of W. BARTON and SON, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO LET, ONEIDA COTTAGE, Snail's Bay, Balmain. Apply on the premises, or to GARLAND and BINGHAM.

TO LET, WELLESLEY HOUSE, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, well adapted for a school or boarding-house, having the requisite out-houses, stabling, &c., large garden and yard, with water laid on. Application to H. H. NEWMAN, opposite Supreme Court, King-street.

TO LET, one of those neat and conveniently-situated Family RESIDENCES, in Williams-terrace, Stanley-street; water and every convenience, and rent moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. J. PEEL, No. 5, late 55, Barton-street; or to Mr. WILLIAMS, the proprietor, Family Hotel, Parramatta.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Upper Fort-street, opposite Flagstaff, containing four rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent, moderate. Apply Mr. M'KOY, next door; or Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Morris-place, Lower Fort-street. Enquire at No 17.

TO LET, a Comfortable Furnished BED and SITTING-ROOM. Terms, moderate. 78, Palmer-street.

TO BE LET, SHOP and PREMISES in Castlereagh-street. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER.

TO LET, a commodious Verandah HOUSE, next Dr. Gray's, Bank-street, Chippendale, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's room; water laid on. Apply to Mr. JONES, Crown Inn, Botany-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line in each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account if booked.

☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN F[illegible], at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," [illegible] streets, Wednesday, July 6th, 1859.